

STANDARD OIL USING
PIPE LINES TO EVADE
LAW IS THE CHARGE

Interstate Commerce Commission Attorney Tells of Situation Disclosed at the Oklahoma Hearing

CALLS CASE BIG ONE

Future of Independent Producers in Southwest Depends on Pipes Being Declared Common Carriers

WASHINGTON—Frank Lyon, attorney for the interstate commerce commission, who has just returned from Oklahoma where he had been with Commissioner Lane hearing the pipe line cases, says that this case promises to be one of the most important undertaken by the commission.

It was alleged at the hearings that the pipe lines are under the complete control of the Standard Oil Company. Positive statements were made by independent oil producers that if they were accorded the same rates as the Standard Oil Company there would be no danger of their being put out of business by that company.

The question which the commission will have to decide is whether pipe lines are common carriers and subject to the same rules as other common carriers.

It is said that the effect of the entrance of the Standard Oil Company in that field has been to raise the price of crude oil from 30 to 50 cents a barrel and to decrease the price of refined product in the vicinity of Kansas City from 11 and 12 cents to five and six cents a gallon.

The independents do not complain of this but they criticize the high charge of pipe line transportation by which they allege they are being forced out of business.

GOVERNOR TENER
ORDERS INQUIRY
INTO AUSTIN CASE

AUSTIN, Pa.—Governor Tener, who came here Tuesday night to get firsthand reports on the question of responsibility for the breaking of the dam Saturday has ordered the attorney general to make a thorough investigation, to fix the responsibility and if the evidence warrants it to prosecute those culpable criminally and civilly. District Attorney Nelson has signified also his intention of thoroughly investigating. Thirty-eight persons are now known to have perished and the list of missing is reduced to 72.

Members of the relief committee said Tuesday they estimated the loss in Austin alone at \$5,000,000. The damage at Costello, a small town three miles south of Austin, is placed at three-quarters of a million; that at Wharton, four miles below Costello, at \$300,000 to \$500,000, and even Shinnemahoning was damaged to the estimated extent of \$50,000.

Officials in charge of the work say it will require a force of 600 men from a week to 10 days to clear away the debris in Austin alone.

OVINGTON IS READY
TO START ON \$50,000
FLIGHT TO PACIFIC

NEW YORK—Earle L. Ovington will start Thursday in the \$50,000 transcontinental flight, says his manager, William Pickens. He will leave from Governors Island.

Ovington will carry letters from Postmaster-General Hitchcock of Washington, Postmaster Morgan of New York and Chief Postal Inspector Dickson of the eastern division to postmasters along the way.

TURKEY MAKES ANSWER
TO ITALIAN CHARGES

(Special cable to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Monitor's European bureau has received from the most authoritative source, a reply to the Italian charges against Turkey the terms of which were specially cabled to the Monitor on Saturday, Sept. 30.

Regarding the alleged kidnapping of a girl of 16 and her forcible conversion and marriage to a Turk, the reply declares the girl was 23 and not 16; she was not kidnapped nor forcibly converted; her choice was freely made in spite of the persuasion of the priests and Italian consul. Second, the charge that dhow were confiscated and the cargoes and food of the sailors destroyed: The dhow, the reply says, were engaged in smuggling, and this, it is claimed, has been fully proved by independent testimony. Third, as to the matter of the Banco di Roma, the recognition of which, it was charged, would have been retarded if possible, the reply states the bank was guilty of an infringement of Turkish law, which forbids societies to acquire land.

The later difficulties, alleged opposition to Italian enterprise, arose, it is said, owing to the attempt to purchase concessions through individuals and mortgage these purchases through the bank. Fourth, the remark of Ibrahim Pasha that he would oppose all Italian enterprise, was, the reply states, directed to the enforcement of Turkish authority against Italian intrigues for stirring up sedition through the instrumentality of nominally scientific expeditions. Fifth, the murders of Italian subjects, a charge in the Italian declaration, are declared never to have taken place. Sixth, the opposition to Italian trade, another charge, is explained as a suppression of smuggling, and the quarrels that followed were incidental to such trade in the markets of uncivilized countries.

TRIPOLI HAS FALLEN;
ABRUZZI BOMBARDS
TOWN OF PREVEZA

(By the United Press)
BERLIN—Tripoli has fallen after a most heroic defense by the Turkish garrison. With obsolete guns and protected only by the crumbling walls of antiquated fortresses the Turks sustained for hours a terrible bombardment from the Italian fleet.

Although they must have known that the fight was hopeless from the first the Turkish troops stood gallantly to their guns. The shots from their ancient, short range ordnance, fell far short of the attacking warships but the Turks obstinately refused to surrender.

It was only when the forts had ceased to be anything but a pile of ruins, when the governor's palace had been demolished and the military barracks were blazing that the garrison finally withdrew.

They commenced an orderly retreat toward the hills, but could not withstand the hail of shrapnel from the Italian ships. They were forced to break their ranks and flee pell-mell to what shelter they could reach.

As soon as the garrison abandoned the town the white flag was hoisted over the ruined forts and the Italians prepared to land.

ROME—A detachment of the Italian fleet commenced the bombardment of Benghazi this afternoon. Benghazi faces Tripoli on the eastern side of the Gulf of Sidra. In importance it is the second town in the country.

WASHINGTON—The American ambassador to Turkey today wired the state department that the Turkish government has announced that it will seize all Italian ships and merchandise wherever found. Neutral property, except contraband goods, will be safeguarded.

LONDON—A United Press despatch today says that two Turkish transports, flying the British flag, have been captured near Preveza by an Italian cruiser. The transports had on board 200 soldiers and six guns.

VIENNA—A despatch received here says that several Italian men-of-war are anchored off Nicopolis, cleared for action, awaiting a reply from the commandant of the Turkish garrison to their demand of surrender. The Italian commander

(Continued on page two, column three)

MARKET GARDENING
FIRST LECTURE IN
EXPOSITION SERIES

As part of this afternoon's program at the New England Industrial and Educational exposition in Mechanics building, Harry A. Hall, president of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, will give an address on "Market Gardening."

This talk, the first of a series of lectures covering many phases of industry and commerce, is to be given in conjunction with the agricultural department. A special exhibit of vegetables of every kind showing the products in commercial quantities has been arranged to assist Mr. Hall in his lecture.

The membership committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce during the exposition is conducting a campaign for members, with the purpose of bringing the total up to 3000. The membership is now about 4300. Ten teams have been organized with ten men on each team.

The third annual meeting and election of the retail trade board will be held tomorrow in Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building. The polls will be open for balloting from 4 to 5 o'clock. At 5 the annual meeting will be held. At 6:30 an informal dinner will be served.

The "official ticket" of nominations for the governing board is as follows: Charles H. Cross, George C. Dutton, A. Lincoln Filene, Charles W. Parker, Otto J. Pichler, Walworth Pierce, William L. Shearer and Albert P. Smith.

"Room New England." That is the logical sequence of the visit of newspaper men from all parts of the six states to the industrial exposition in Mechanics building, a trip around the harbor and a dinner Tuesday evening in Paul Revere hall given to the press by the committee on publicity of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. More than 100 were present at the dinner, and all were enthusiastic in praise of the plan to give wide publicity to the commercial and industrial advantages of New England.

NEW ENGLAND DAY
AT BROCKTON FAIR
DRAWS THOUSANDS

BROCKTON, Mass.—This is New England day at the Brockton fair. The horse show and other events were started despite conditions. The four bands played and the 10,000 people on the grounds are making the best of the situation. The schoolboy athletes were first to start the day's program.

Yesterday saw the start of the fair to the accompaniment of the usual opening exercises and parade about the track. Hundreds of school children who were given the day to see the fair, and for whom football, baseball and children's sports were furnished, were there.

The features of the fair are the aviators, Harry Atwood and Lincoln Beachey, who are giving daily exhibitions of flying. The attendance was 20,700 against 22,082 last year. The receipts were \$2319, against \$3754 last year.

The greater part of the early hours of the opening day, was devoted to grammar school athletics, hundreds of boys entering the various events.

SAUGUS TO HEAR EVENT

SAUGUS—A public hearing to be given in the town hall Oct. 9, on the petition of the Boston & Eastern railroad to build a line through this town, has aroused great interest among the citizens.

GOV. FOSS DISAGREES
WITH MANAGERS OVER
TIME OF TRIP TO CAPE

He Prefers to Wait Till Last Week of Campaign but They Wish Him to Go at Once

CALL A CONFERENCE

Subject Is to Be Discussed and, if Possible, Settled on Eve of the Democratic State Convention

On the eve of the Democratic convention Governor Foss takes exception to the plans of the campaign managers to send him with the other candidates on a tour of Cape Cod next week. He contends that the proper time for him to make the Cape Cod trip is the first week in November, immediately preceding the election.

The Cape section is in the Governor's former Congress district and he says that he knows best the right time to address Cape Codders on campaign issues.

The state committee managers do not think that the last week of the campaign would be the most advantageous to the candidates for the House and Senate or even for the rest of the state ticket and they are afraid the Governor will not have the time in the latter part of the campaign.

A conference will be held this afternoon to arrange the itinerary of the Cape

(Continued on page four, column six)

DOMICILE QUESTION
IN THE WILL CASE
IN HANDS OF COURT

A final two hours of testimony and argument sufficed to bring to a conclusion today the hearing in the supreme court before Judge Morton with reference to the will and domicile of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The hearing began Tuesday, and was given on the appeal of Atty. Gen. James M. Swift from the decision of the probate court allowing a copy of the will, after the original had been allowed by the New Hampshire courts.

Joseph E. Fernald of Concord, N. H., was the first witness called when the hearing went on this morning.

Mr. Fernald was one of the trustees designated to take charge of Mrs. Eddy's property. He said her personal accounts, securities and copyright certificates were in the First National Bank in Concord and had been kept there.

As a trustee resident in Concord, Mr. Fernald, after Mrs. Eddy came to Massachusetts, saw that the Pleasant View house was kept ready for use at any time. He saw to the filling of the ice-house. Some furniture and ornaments were taken from Pleasant View, but the house was left ready for occupancy the same as any summer house would be left.

Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, who was personal counsel for Mrs. Eddy, testified to Mrs. Eddy's gift to the city of Concord of several thousand dollars for reconstructing State street and another street leading out to St. Paul's school. February, and again in July and August, 1907, Mr. Streeter saw Mrs. Eddy frequently.

General Streeter said Mrs. Eddy often spoke of her affection for Concord and Pleasant View, particularly the outlook from the house toward Bow.

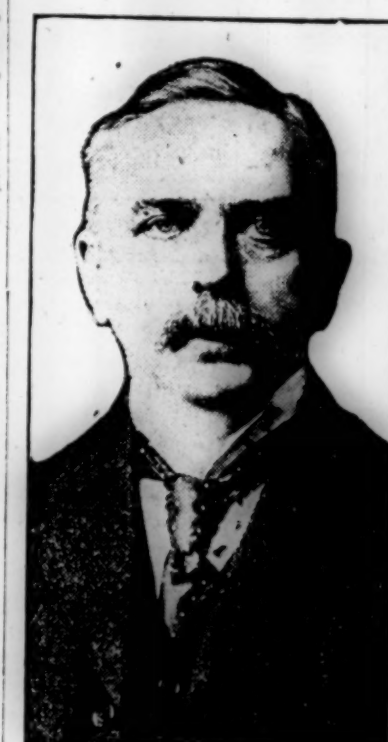
Once in 1907, General Streeter said, Mrs. Eddy expressed the idea that too much money was being put into the place at Chestnut Hill; also that she regarded Concord as her home. To Attorney General Swift, the general said he did not mean that the money being spent was not hers, or that she did not approve the plan. General Streeter explained to Mr. Swift that Mrs. Eddy's removal to Boston was not caused by a wish to escape from the annoyance of the litigation in 1907. The litigation was disposed of before she came down to Massachusetts. This ended the taking of testimony.

Mr. Swift began his argument with an effort to show that the actual living at Chestnut Hill for a considerable period without fixing a definite time for Mrs. Eddy's return to Concord, constituted residence despite intent or wish to have her residence elsewhere.

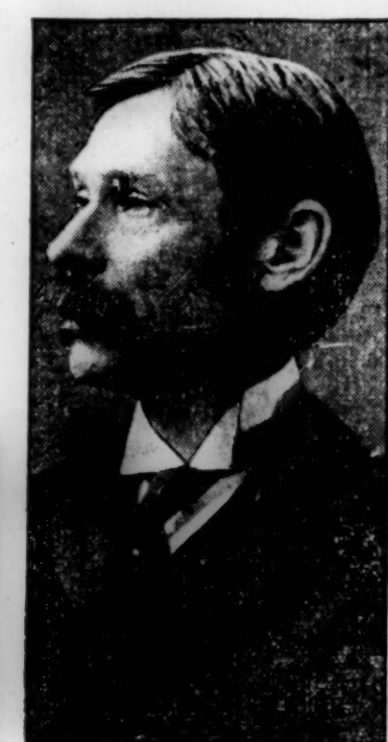
He argued that the testimony of witnesses gave no clear reason why Mrs. Eddy came to Massachusetts and that the repairs of the Concord house as planned for were only what any person would do as a business matter to keep property in proper condition. He asked the court to rule that all testimony as to her statements at Chestnut Hill expressing intent to return to Concord be declared inadmissible.

The statement to the guard and watchman, John Salechow, that she did not in-

(Continued on page two, column five)

Senator Who Is Chairman
of Republican Convention
Committee on Credentials

CHARLES H. PEARSON

Bay State Congressman
Who Is Made Chairman
of Republican Convention(Photo by Chickering)
ROBERT O. HARRISG. W. PERKINS PROPOSES
U. S. BOARD FOR TRUSTS

DETROIT, Mich.—George W. Perkins, former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, urged before the Detroit Board of Commerce today the selection of a congress commission to devise a law to regulate the interstate business of the big corporations.

"The question at base is a great moral one," he said. "Many people in this country firmly believe that through the granting of special privileges in various ways huge fortunes have been dishonestly and unfairly amassed. They see in the Sherman law an attempt on the part of our national legislative body to strike at this condition, and so far as that law goes toward accomplishing that purpose every honest man will say 'Amen'; enforce it to the letter."

"But experience has shown that to enforce this law as it stands means to throttle business. Would it not seem to be prudent and just to call a halt on indiscriminate attacks on our great international agencies of industrial trade until some one in authority can make clear how we can legally, carry on a large successful international business?"

Mr. Perkins proposed that corporations submit to the government at intervals statements of the operation of their business, capitalization, etc., "so that the gov-

QUINCY MAYOR'S
RETIREMENT PLAN
STARTS CAMPAIGN

QUINCY, Mass.—Now that Mayor Shea has announced his determination not to be a candidate for reelection this fall a number of citizens are said to be looking over the field.

Walter F. Nichols and Ralph W. Hobbs, who were defeated by Mayor Shea, the former in 1909 and the latter in 1910, are willing to make the run again if the call should come to them it is said. Representative Louis F. R. Langelier, now chairman of the Republican city committee, is also mentioned in connection with the nomination as former Senator Eugene C. Hultman and Eugene H. Sprague. Other names spoken of are Representative William R. Thomas, and John L. Miller, chairman of the school committee.

STEAMER HERE FROM CALCUTTA

Laden with about 6000 tons of mica, burlap, gunnies, etc., the British steamer Kioto, Captain Smith, reached quarantine from Calcutta today. She will remain there until tomorrow.

CHEYENNE GREET
PRESIDENT WITH A
SALUTE OF 21 GUNS

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Twenty-one guns greeted President Taft on his arrival here today from Denver, the first of the three stops he will make in this state.

The joint committee desired the reception to President Taft to be a popular one and the citizens in general were invited to assist in every way. Lodges, clubs and all organizations were requested to select delegations to attend the meeting in the opera house where the President speaks and by so doing make it a representative assembly.

The plans include a visit to Ft. D. A. Russell, followed by a review of the troops from the state capital building. The reviewing stand is in front of the building, facing Capitol avenue.

The commanding officer, fourth field

(Continued on page two, column one)

VICTORY AT POLLS
CRY OF REPUBLICANS
IN STATE CONVENTION

Delegates Enthusiastic as Plans Are Laid for Rescuing Massachusetts From Democratic Rule

PLATFORM ADOPTED

Planks Include Indorsement of President Taft and a Downward Revision of Tariff Schedule

Amid enthusiasm seldom surpassed at a political gathering, 1018 delegates, representing the Republicans of the state, assembled in state convention at Tremont Temple today, adopted the Republican platform for the state campaign and ratified the Republican candidates nominated at the state primaries.

The floor space of the large auditorium was fully occupied by the delegates and the tiers of balconies were well filled when shortly before 11 o'clock Chairman Charles E. Hatfield, escorted by Senators Lodge and Crane, entered the hall at the side of the platform. Following were the Republican candidates on the state ticket with the exception of Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, candidate for Governor; former Gov. Eben S. Draper, Speaker Joseph Walker, Congressmen Ames, Greene and Lawrence, state officials, and members of the Republican state committee.

A special ovation was given former Governor Draper as he mounted the platform.

Chairman Hatfield called the convention to order and asked John Curtin, secretary of the Republican state committee to read the call for the convention.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College.

On motion of Representative Bliss of Malden, Chairman Hatfield was made temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Hatfield received an ovation as he took the chair.

Mr. Hatfield in opening the convention said, "We have met to draw up resolutions, and to ratify the nomination of our candidate at the primaries."

"We shall elect Louis A. Frothingham Governor."

"This gathering spells victory. But you still have work to perform. Go out and work for the good men we have nominated, and elect them."

A Republican victory in Massachusetts as a notice to the Democrats of the United States that the Bay state disapproves of the revision of the tariff proposed by the Democrats in the last session of Congress, and embodied in the three bills vetoed by President Taft, was the keynote of the convention.

The need of protecting the manufacturers of Massachusetts against what was said to be an onslaught by the Democrats at Washington by an unwise revision of the tariff was emphasized. That the campaign in Massachusetts is to be chiefly on national issues was clearly shown. It was decided to omit the reciprocity plank from the platform.

Congressman Robert O. Harris, the permanent chairman of the convention, in his opening remarks, declared that revision of the tariff, as proposed by the Democrats in the wool, cotton and farmers' free list bills, meant serious crippling of the chief industries of Massachusetts. Such crippling, he said, would undoubtedly result in a curtailment by Massachusetts manufacturers and a lowering of the wage scale.

A large part of the platform as read by Samuel J. Elder, chairman of the committee which drafted it, was given over to a statement of the position of the Republicans of Massachusetts on the question of continuing a reasonable tariff protection of Massachusetts industries.

After pointing out that the tariff plans of the rational Democrats meant the destruction of this protection, it was set forth that only by continuing in it could the present standard of living and the present scale of wages be maintained. The mention of President Taft's name brought forth a storm of applause.

Prior to the reading of the platform Representative Wood of Cambridge gave notice that he had submitted a number of planks for insertion in the platform. One of these planks appeared in the reading of the platform, namely, that the Republican party recognizes the need of the young man in politics and desires to cooperate with all young men's Republican organizations.

The adoption of the platform on motion of Mr. Elder was unanimous.

Lieutenant Governor Frothingham was then introduced as the Republican candidate for Governor. A generous ovation was given him, the cheering being led by Speaker Joseph Walker. Mr. Walker was then given an ovation. Mr. Frothingham said in part:

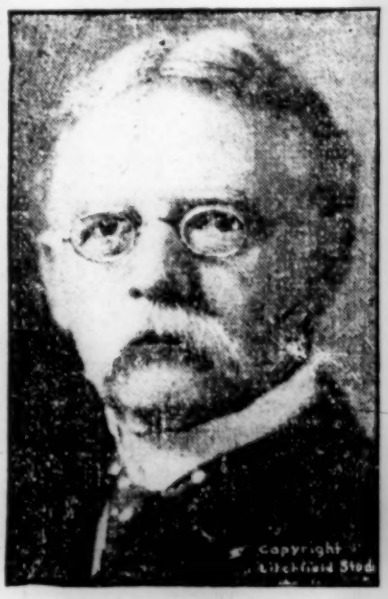
"Four months ago, people wondered what use the Republican nomination could be to any one. Two months ago, they thought the nominee might have a fighting chance. Today, they feel he is

(Continued on page four, column one)

Just by way of
a reminder—

Did you remember to pass yesterday's Monitor to some one? And how about passing today's copy along?

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SAMUEL J. ELDER

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Leading Events in Athletic World Football at Chicago

SIXTY-FIVE ENTRIES PAIRED FOR WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss D. I. Campbell, Champion of United States, Great Britain and Canada, Among the List

STARTS ON MONDAY

NEW YORK.—The East will have a decided advantage in the seventeenth women's national golf championship tournament, to be held over the Baltusrol links next week. Out of the 65 entries given out by Robert C. Watson, the United States Golf Association secretary, Tuesday, all save a few are representatives of clubs in the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia districts.

The fact that Miss Dorothy I. Campbell, champion of Great Britain, United States and Canada, has entered, along with Miss Florence Harvey, runner up to Miss Campbell in the recent Canadian tournament, to say nothing of Miss Lillian B. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club, the metropolitan title holder, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, the Merion player, who enjoys a similar distinction in the women's Eastern Golf Association, insures a high class field.

The first pair will tee up at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, and thereafter the couples will leave at five minute intervals.

Miss Campbell and Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, a former national and metropolitan champion will be the third pair away.

The entries, pairings and starting times follow:

30 a. m. Miss C. G. Fraser, Cranford Golf Club; Miss Louisa A. Wells, Country Club.

10-55 Miss Margaret Thomas, Essex County Club; Miss H. H. Rosenheim, Deal Golf and Country Club.

11-10 Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton Golf Club; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn Club.

11-15 Mrs. C. P. Wetzelacker, Hackensack Golf Club; Miss Kate Van Orstrand, Jefferson Country Club.

11-20 Mrs. Frances McEn Bacon, Baltusrol Golf Club; Mrs. P. Manchester, Stoke Country Club.

11-25 Mrs. F. F. Hayes, Englewood Country Club; Mrs. W. E. M. Tingle, Jr., Essex County Country Club.

11-30 Miss Florence Harvey, Hamilton Golf Club; Countess de Chabrun, Chevy Chase Club.

12-05 Miss Myra Helmer, Middleham Country Club; Mrs. C. L. Greenhall, Hollywood Golf Club.

12-10 Miss V. M. Earle, Deal Golf and Country Club; Miss Grace Seiple, St. Louis Country Club.

12-15 Miss J. P. Bredt, Essex County Country Club; Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Oakley Country Club.

12-20 Mrs. H. M. North, Alston Golf Club; Mrs. M. D. Judson, Seaside Golf and Country Club.

12-25 Miss Edith Chesborough, San Francisco Golf and Country Club; Miss Roma Houston, Alhambra Country Club.

12-30 Mrs. Charles Dunn, Portland Golf Club; Miss Ruth Layman, Hillsdale Golf Club.

1-05 Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair Golf Club; Miss Frances A. Griscom, Merion Cricket Club.

1-10 Miss H. Ethel Maule, Merion Cricket Club; Mrs. Nesbitt, Toronto.

1-15 Miss Florence Harvey, Merion Cricket Club; Mrs. C. W. Rendle, Midland Golf Club.

1-20 Mrs. E. H. Fidler, Jr., Merion Cricket Club; Mrs. R. B. Morality, Englewood Country Club.

1-25 Mrs. E. H. Fidler, Jr., Merion Cricket Club; Mrs. R. B. Morality, Englewood Country Club.

1-30 Mrs. A. L. Ross, Country Club; Mrs. A. L. Ross, Country Club.

1-35 Mrs. A. L. Ross, Country Club; Mrs. A. L. Ross, Country Club.

1-40 Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wyckoff Country Club.

1-45 Miss Louisa Krug, Englewood Country Club; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview Country Club.

1-50 Mrs. P. Ingalls, Essex County Country Club; Miss Margery W. Phelps, Country Club.

1-55 Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore F. C.; Miss H. H. Curtis, Essex County Club.

2-00 Miss E. F. Chandler, Huntington Valley Country Club; Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol Golf Club.

2-05 Miss Maudie Wetmore, Baltusrol Golf Club; Mrs. W. W. Vaughn, Hollywood Golf Club.

2-10 Mrs. C. F. Fox, Huntington Valley Country Club; Miss Edith Noblitt, Wilmington Country Club.

2-15 Mrs. H. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club; Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Club.

2-20 Mrs. S. C. Colburn, Evanson Golf Club; Miss Edith Hiller, Cranford Golf Club.

2-25 Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Englewood Country Club; Mrs. William Fellows Morgan, Baltusrol Golf Club.

2-30 Mrs. H. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club; Miss H. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club.

2-35 Mrs. E. S. Bayne, Deal Golf and Country Club.

2-40 Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Baltusrol Golf Club.

2-45 Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Baltusrol Golf Club.

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2-55 Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Baltusrol Golf Club.

3-00 Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Baltusrol Golf Club.

3-05 Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Baltusrol Golf Club.

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4-00 Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Baltusrol Golf Club.

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4-45 Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Baltusrol Golf Club.

TUFTS VARSITY ELEVEN IN NEED OF QUARTERBACK

Weakest Point in Team Developed So Far—Meet Dean Academy at Medford This Afternoon

MEDFORD, Mass.—Discovering a suitable quarterback for the Tufts College varsity eleven is proving a hard problem for Coach Tobin to solve, and this week will probably see many new men tried out in that position. Gurvin in the game Saturday with Worcester Tech failed to play the field to the entire satisfaction of the coaches and, while his work on the defense was fair his lack of speed and inability to hold the ball on the offense makes it exceedingly dangerous to have him in the coming important games.

Mitchell of the freshman squad, who has had some experience in this position, was given another long try-out in practice Tuesday, and his work was not encouraging. Brown, who for three years has played quarter on the various class and second teams at Tufts will probably be given a chance to show his ability later in the week, and if he does not show up well a new man will have to be unearthed, as Strong, the only other candidate, has been forced to retire from the game on account of the demands made upon his time in other ways.

Practice Tuesday afternoon was long and lasted till well after darkness had fallen. The work consisted of a long signal drill and later a line-up and scrimmage against the second team, in which the varsity failed to score.

This afternoon the varsity lines up against the Dean Academy team and both teams will be given a long work-out with coaching. On the Dean team there will be four former Greater Boston school stars, Lucas, Wescott and Milliken of Malden, and O'Brien of Arlington, who are making good with that team.

MORGAN HELPS OLYMPIC TEAM

NEW YORK.—Julian W. Curtiss, treasurer of the American Olympic committee, has announced a contribution of \$500 from J. Pierpont Morgan toward defraying the expenses of the team to Stockholm next spring. Robert M. Thompson, president of the New York A. C., has sent \$1000, and so far \$3000 has been contributed from the metropolitan district.

James E. Sullivan, secretary of the American Olympic committee, has stated that in no circumstances will the committee employ a professional solicitor, nor will it have anything to do with Olympic programs or booklets, or give anybody the least authority to collect money in any way.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Philadelphia	39	49
St. Louis	37	51
Cleveland	36	52
New York	35	53
Chicago	34	54
Boston	33	55
Washington	32	56
St. Louis	31	57

RESULTS TUESDAY		
Boston 4, New York 1.		
Philadelphia 6, Washington 2.		
Detroit-Cleveland, called off.		
Chicago-St. Louis, called off.		

TODAY'S GAMES		
Boston at New York.		
Philadelphia at Washington.		
Chicago at Cleveland (2 games).		
St. Louis at Chicago (2 games).		

BOSTON WINS BOTH GAMES

NEW YORK.—Boston won easily in both games of the double-header here Tuesday. Hall was effective in the first, allowing but four hits and striking out nine men. In the second Wood was almost invincible. Not a man got on base until the sixth, when Williams walked. Daniels made the only clean hit off Wood in the same inning. Wood struck out 13 men, getting Daniels and Dolan three times. Every New Yorker but Gardner struck out in this game. The second game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness.

FIRST GAME		
Innings	1	2
Boston	0	0
New York	0	0
Batteries	Hall and Williams; Fisher, Caldwell and Blair.	Umpires, Westervelt and Connolly.

SECOND GAME		
Innings	1	2
Boston	2	2
New York	0	0
Batteries	Wood and Nunnaker; Warhop, Hoff and Williams.	Umpires, Westervelt and Connolly.

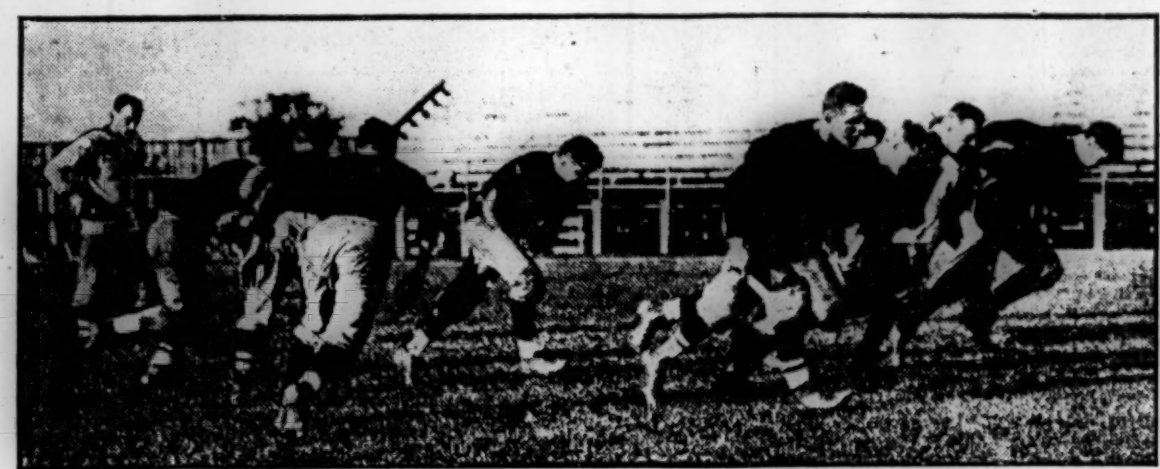
ATHLETICS DIVIDE GAMES		
Innings	1	2
Philadelphia	0	0
Washington	0	0
Batteries	Rendon, Coombs and Lapp; Cashion and Alusmith.	Umpires, Dineen and Egan.

SECOND GAME		
Innings	1	2
Washington	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0
Batteries	Johnson and Street; Plank and Thomas.	Umpires, Dineen and Egan.

SCHOOL GAMES TODAY		
English High vs. Brookline High.		
Comstock vs. South Boston High.		
Boston Latin vs. Medford High.		
Arlington High vs. Belmont High.		
Worcester High vs. Milton High.		
Lawrence High vs. Malden High.		
Middlesex vs. Roxbury Latin.		
Milford High vs. Pawtucket High.		
So. Framingham High vs. Marlboro High.		

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY		
Brown vs. H. I. State.		
Dartmouth vs. Bowdoin.		
Princeton vs. Rutgers.		
Pennsylvania vs. F. & M.		

GETTING READY FOR BIG GAMES



THE BROWN UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD RUNNING THROUGH PLAYS. Captain Sprackling has fast team representing the big Providence University and hopes to equal or better record of 1910 eleven

SCRUBS SHOW UP STRONGLY AGAINST THE YALE VARSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale scrub football team is being congratulated today over the fact that it held the varsity to a tie score in the afternoon practice Tuesday. A muffed punt by H. N. Merritt, the varsity quarterback, only 10 yards from the varsity goal, gave Coates, the scrubs' second team end, a chance to fall on the ball. The regulars partially pulled themselves out of a hole by standing stone-wall-like for four downs and taking the ball on downs at their five-yard line. Anderson the varsity halfback, tried to punt out of danger. His kick was downed at the 10-yard line and Church, fullback, went over the line for the score.

The varsity showed improvement in tossing forward passes. Merritt and Spalding handling several cleanly for 15-yard gains.

This play was used for most of the gains which took the ball from mid-field to the scrubs' 10-yard line. Here Pilbin and Merritt dashed for five yards each and the score. Scully, Captain Howe and Reilly of the varsity were in the signal drill, but did not scrimmage. Freeman, whose 80-yard run yesterday scored a touchdown for a scrubs, was tried at fullback part of today's practice on the varsity.

RECORD CROWD OF OARSMEN REPORTS FOR YALE CREWS

NEW HAVEN.—The careful canvass of Yale University by Captain Romeyn for candidates for the varsity and freshman crews attracted 216 when registration closed Tuesday, a record-breaking total. Capt. Romeyn had to take charge of the reorganization of the rowing under the new formed graduate coaching system of R. J. Cook, the veteran coach, J. O. Rodgers, the new head coach; Fred Stephenson, captain of the 1888 crew which made the record which has since stood, and Fred Allen, captain of the 1909 crew. Two eights were formed as follows:

First-Stroke: Snowden; No. 7, McHenry; No. 6, Ross; No. 5, Stephenson; No. 4, Bennett; No. 3, Hughes; No. 2, Rogers; No. 1, Gore; Cox, Shepard.

Second-Stroke: Beck; No. 7, Captain Romeyn; No. 6, Spence; No. 5, Chandler; No. 4, Beale; No. 3, Pease; No. 2, Appleton; Cox, Street; Cox, Barnum.

As now composed, the first eight is the freshman crew which defeated Harvard last June on the Thames.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Giants won the year's series with Pittsburgh by 26 games to 22.

Another victory for the Boston Americans will put them only one game behind New York.

The Giants have added a new pitcher to their staff. He is Munsell from Dallas of the Texas league.

The Globe won the championship of the Newspaper league yesterday by defeating the Transcript in the playoff, 10 to 3.

It will be interesting to see how many bases the Giants steal on the Athletic catchers. There is a big difference in opinion on this subject.

The New York Americans have fallen off in their hitting of late. Six hits for a total of seven was the best they could do yesterday in 17 innings.

One more victory and the Giants will be sure of the National league pennant. Judging from the way they played yesterday, they ought to get it today.

Pitcher Walsh of the Chicago Americans didn't have to make that record at fungus hitting Saturday to prove that he is a hard hitter. Any one who has seen him swing at a ball in a regular game knows how it travels when he connects with it.

HARVARD TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The annual fall tournament for the Harvard University tennis championships in singles and doubles will begin on the Jarvis and Soldiers field courts Monday. Entries must be received before 6 p. m. Saturday.

ENGLISH HIGH HAS TRACK MEN OUT FOR FALL WORK

Candidates for the English high school track team have been called out by Capt. G. A. Allen and Manager F. W. Kelley. Coach James Crowley will spend some time with the men on the Columbus avenue board track.

As many of last year's championship team have graduated, it will be necessary to develop many new men. Captain Allen will take charge of the distance men, and will try to induce as many of the candidates as possible to take up cross-country running in preparation for the annual interscholastic cross-country run to be held the latter part of November.

The team will have few veterans this year. Howe is the only member of the relay team back. Hardwick and Campbell are men who have been connected with the squad and should make a good showing this year.

Manager Kelley has arranged a schedule of dual meets for the indoor season, including those with high school of Commerce, Boston Latin, Mechanic Arts, Lawrence high, Lowell high and a date with Haverhill is pending.

This year English high will have stronger opponents in the Boston high school athletic league than any previous year since the league was started in 1903. They have won the championship every year a meet was held with cooperative ease, but most of the smaller schools have a strong nucleus for their teams this year.

COACH SHRUBB HAS BIG CROSS-COUNTRY SQUAD

A squad of 55 candidates reported to Coach Shrubbs of the Harvard cross-country team Tuesday and were put through a light practice. The men ran a mile on the Stadium track, after which they made the round of Soldiers field on the speedway, a total distance of three miles. There will be practice every afternoon consisting either of running on long walks, and the regular Chestnut Hill course will be used in order to familiarize the men with the course over which they will run in competition.

Of the men who competed in the inter-collegiate run last year the following are back again: C. W. Burrage '13, H. V. Groves '12, H. P. Lawless '13, S. Nichols '13, and P. R. Withington '12.

Coach Shrubbs, of the cross-country team, has volunteered to be on Soldiers field at 11 o'clock each morning to coach men on account of laboratory exercises and afternoon courses are absolutely unable to report for afternoon work. If enough men report for the cross-country team who find four o'clock an inconvenient hour, two afternoon squads will be formed, hours for which will be announced later.

BASEBALL AT BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Captain Nash of the Brown baseball team has been looking over the material available for the team this spring and is much pleased with several new men in college. The candidates are taking informal training on Lincoln field afternoons, in scrub games. Among the good men who will go out for the squad are Henry, who caught for Tufts two years ago; Cram, formerly of Melrose high school; McLean, of this city, out for pitcher; McNaught of Boston English high school; Lond of Weymouth, and Dike of this city.

CUSTOM HOUSE LEAGUE		
Inspectors	437	437
Aspirators	437	437
Savoy office	438	438
Forward foreign	438	438
Warehouse	423	423
Storekeepers	399	399

BANK AND TRUST LEAGUE		
Shawmut	406	406
Boylston	458	458
Federal	419	419
State St.	401	401
Atlantic	416	416
Shawmut Co.	476	476
Second	418	418
American	431	431

PETTINGILL SUCCEEDS COLOMBO

Arthur V. Pettingill '12, has been chosen manager of the English high football team to succeed A. C. Colombo, who has not returned to school. H. E. Cheney '11, manager last year, is assisting him for the present.

HARD PRACTISE IS PLANNED FOR HARVARD ELEVEN

Wigglesworth, Quarterback Last Fall, Makes First Appearance and Runs Varsity Substitutes

Although the coaches of the Harvard varsity football team gave the players some hard scrimmage work Tuesday, they plan to give the men the hardest kind of practice this afternoon and tomorrow in preparation for the game next Saturday. There are still many faults that must be corrected in the next two days if the team is to make a good showing and Coach Haughton is pushing the men with this in view.

The scrimmage Tuesday was by far the hardest that has been held this fall. It lasted 40 minutes in all and the players had much more of the rough work than they experienced in the game against Bates.

At the start of the play the seconds were given the ball on the varsity's 35-yard line. They could not advance the ball and the scrimmage had progressed but a short time when Storer corralled a poor forward pass and ran 75 yards for a touchdown. The second team was given the ball, but its exhibition was not pleasing to the coaches, as the members of the team got their signals mixed, and the team B of the varsity squad was sent in against team A.

There was no scoring in a 30 minute scrimmage between these teams, although several long runs by Wendell for team A enabled that eleven to get within scoring distance of the goal behind team B, when the linemen on the latter eleven stiffened each time and prevented any scoring. Potter attempted a couple of drop kicks, but both went wide of the mark.

Wigglesworth, the varsity quarterback of 1910, was out in football clothes again and got into the scrimmage for the first time this year. He played on team B, but the playing of Potter and the efficient way in which the latter ran the varsity makes it look exceedingly dubious for the former varsity general to secure his old position again.

In the play the men got together better than at any time previously, and showed signs of being drilled into a good, fast machine, both on the offensive and defensive. The two varsity teams as they lined up were as follows:

TEAM A		
Fellon, L.	.....	.....
Rogers, L.	.....	.....
Koys, L.	.....	.....
Storer, R.	.....	.....
Fisher, R.	.....	.....
Gardner, R.	.....	.....
Smith, R.	.....	.....
Potter, R.	.....	.....
Campbell, L.H.	.....	.....
Wendell, R.H.	.....	.....
Morrison, R.	.....	.....

LACROSSE MEN START PRACTISE AT HARVARD TODAY

Fall practise for all lacrosse candidates for both the Harvard freshmen and varsity teams will begin on Soldiers field this afternoon.

The intention is this year to have the fall practise continue until the middle of next month and it will be concluded by a scrub series between teams selected from the candidates. It is probable that individual cups will be awarded to the members of the winning team. Besides this series, a game will be played between the graduate players and the members of the varsity squad.

The prospects for another strong inter-collegiate team next spring are exceedingly bright. Many of last year's team have returned to college and promising material is expected from last year's freshman team. It is probable that Arthur Warwick, of the Toronto team, who coached last year's team, will again take charge of the squad next spring.

HARVARD BASEBALL BEGINS

Forty-one men reported to Coach Sexton on Soldiers field Tuesday afternoon, making the prospects of a profitable fall practise for the Harvard baseball squad exceedingly bright.

ININGS		
1	2	3
New York	0	0
Philadelphia	0	

Republican State Convention Opens 'Mid Enthusiasm

REPUBLICANS MEET AT TREMONT TEMPLE TO ADOPT PLATFORM

(Continued from page one)

going to win. And we are going to win. The people in whom all power lies, will see to that. They will see to it because no benefit has redounded to them from the hands of the present administration on Beacon Hill. They will see to it because in the long run, they realize that the principles of our party lead to stability, progress and prosperity.

"Never have we had such a deluge of messages and votes, never so many votes over-riden, never such a long session of the Legislature. Anything would do to make the public think things were moving. But the public cannot continually be cajoled. Things were moving, but not moving ahead. Never was an administration so far behind in visiting the great state institutions, never were so many men on our boards and commissions left to hold over after their terms had expired, in doubt as to whether or not they would be re-appointed. This in a Republican administration would not be condoned for a moment, nor would many of the new appointments, some of which the council and I have been forced to reject. In every case, we have treated the Governor with uniform courtesy and consideration even to the extent of ratifying names we would not ourselves have presented.

Robert Luce, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, delivered the final speech of the meeting. His predictions of Republican victory in November were frequently interrupted by applause that characterized the entire convention. Mr. Luce said in part:

"Last fall an anxious people, exasperated by the high cost of living, sought to find some relief by putting a different party in power. Clever demagogues, quick to find personal profit in popular discontent, held out alluring assurances of lower prices if only they were put in office. The pinch of privation determined many a vote. Many a voter argued he could be no worse off with a change and might gain. What has such a voter to say now? Could he be no worse off? Did he gain? Or did he jump out of the frying pan into the fire? Does he find prices lower or prices higher? If last year he argued that his woes were due to Republican policies, who am I to urge him to reverse his logic and deny that this year his miseries are due to Democratic policies? Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander.

"A horde of experts have not convinced either the Republicans or the Democrats of the Legislature that there has been thievery or even serious waste. The net result has been no saving to the people—nothing but deceptive political capital.

"We know that though the Republican party has been nominally responsible for the conduct of the state during half a century, its legislation has been in the main non-partisan and its legislators have rarely drawn party lines in the conduct of the public business. We know that the roster of the state's officials—its judges, trustees, teachers, engineers, all those who carry on its work—is probably nearer non-partisan than that of any other state in the Union. We know that in economy and efficiency the state has taken the very front rank. So Democrat and Republican alike, we who as legislators have given the best there was in us to try to advance the welfare of Massachusetts, resent the traducing of her good name, the libel upon her honor.

"Under our system the responsibility for the nature and extent of the state's expenditure lies chiefly with the committee on ways and means of House and Senate. In these committees division on party lines is almost unknown and unanimous action is almost invariable. For their Democratic members, a long list of able and honorable men, as well as for their Republican members, of whom I have been one, I deny and denounce these charges of waste and thievery. It has been the pride of both the Democrats and the Republicans of Massachusetts that we have had an incorruptible state government. It has been our boast that whatever our differences of opinion in matters of policy, yet we have held high the standard of public honor. This boast is the right of no one party. It is the right of the people of the commonwealth. It is a glory that no man shall attack with impunity. The commonwealth of Massachusetts knows itself to be honest. So it will declare at the polls on the 7th day of November."

Platform in Brief

The platform of the Republican party as prepared by the committee on resolutions begins with the customary enumeration of the good things accomplished by the Republican party in Massachusetts. Attention is called to the fact that it was the first to recognize merit in direct nominations, and the system now in operation, which was framed by Republicans and adopted by a Republican Legislature, is declared to have proven

itself in its first trial to be a great success. Tributes are paid to Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, candidate for Governor; Robert Luce, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and the other members of the state ticket. Mr. Luce is especially singled out for commendation as the father of direct nominations in this state.

The platform makes particular mention of the fact that, though the Republican party has been long in control of the state departments, the searching investigation made by Governor Foss's experts failed to disclose a single act of dishonesty, extravagance or inefficiency, but, rather, was a complete vindication of the efficiency and honesty of Republican officeholders. It is asserted that false and damaging charges have been made by the Democrats against the management of the institutions of Massachusetts, in the face of the experts' contrary reports, and for this, it is declared, an apology is due the people of the state.

The party pledges itself to the further development and improvement of roads, harbors, parks and boulevards throughout the commonwealth, and the promotion of technical education. The prosperity of the farmers is declared to be essential to the welfare of the state, and legislation is promised which will protect their interests.

Coming to national issues, which are declared to be of much greater moment in the campaign this fall than state issues, it is pointed out that the result in Massachusetts will be viewed throughout the country as a judgment upon the administration of President Taft and the acts of a Democratic and insurgent Republican Congress, and will have a far-reaching influence upon the presidential election of 1912.

Attention is directed to the importance of Massachusetts as an industrial commonwealth and to the benefits conferred upon the state by the Republican system of protection. It is not claimed however that the protective tariff is alone responsible for the great prosperity of Massachusetts, but it is claimed that protection has safeguarded the interests of Massachusetts so that she was able to utilize her resources for her own benefit, as well as for the benefit of the country at large.

The Democrats are criticized for their course in Congress especially with reference to their haphazard tariff tinkering, in combination with insurgent Republicans. The platform denies the charge that the party in Massachusetts is either stand pat or reactionary, and declares that it has always been a Republican doctrine that tariff schedules should be revised from time to time.

There is a distinct and unequivocal declaration in favor of a downward revision of all tariff schedules which have been shown by the investigations of an impartial tariff board to have outlived their usefulness, but the system of haphazard and destructive revision followed by the Democrats and insurgent Republicans in the last session of Congress is strongly disapproved.

President Taft's policy of expert tariff revision is strongly indorsed, and the charge is made that the Democrats played politics with the tariff and appealed to sectionalism in its worst form in their attempts to make capital for their party out of tariff revision. President Taft's vetoes are unqualifiedly approved and the voters are called upon to sustain them at the polls in Massachusetts this fall. Unless this is done the fear is expressed that the industrial and financial troubles of '37, '83 and '93 will be repeated in the near future.

Night Before Reception

Despite the fact that the new direct nominations law has taken away from the "night-before" rallies one of the chief attractions, i. e., the opportunity to pledge delegates to the support of candidates for nomination, the turn-out at the Republican gathering at the American House, Tuesday evening, was one of the largest ever witnessed in Massachusetts.

In the receiving line which welcomed all comers were Senators Lodge and Crane, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, candidate for Governor; Robert Luce, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, Auditor James E. White, Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift, all candidates for reelection; Congressman Lawrence, Greene and Harris, and Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee.

A feeling of confidence in the success of the Republican party in Massachusetts this year appeared to be general. The one desire of all seemed to be to do their utmost to elect the Republican state ticket.

Joseph Walker made a speech of praise of Louis A. Frothingham, and the rafters rang when the speaker declared that if he had not proven himself "a good winner" he could at least prove himself "a good loser."

A letter of regret and promise of support from Norman H. White was read. Representative Russell A. Wood, defeated candidate for secretary, and Herbert A. Burr, defeated candidate for auditor, both spoke in praise of their successful rivals, Secretary Langtry and Auditor White.

Everywhere groups could be noted of defeated candidates hobnobbing with their successful rivals. Charles L. Burdill, defeated candidate for councilor,

shook hands with Alexander McGregor and promised him to go on the stump for him, and a group of McGregor's friends thumped Burdill on the back and cheered him, and told him he was next in line for the council.

W. Prentiss Parker showed similar cordiality toward Councilor Cushing. As the prominent defeated candidates for office appeared at the doorway and passed along the reception line they were given a warm greeting by their Republican brethren seated about the hall.

DEFECTIVE RINGS MAY BE CAUSE OF COMPRESSION LOSS

A loss of compression means a loss of power, says W. R. Allison in Motor Priest. To discover the cause of this loss of power is one of those things which often baffle the motorist, even though he has got through the novitiate stage. Loss of compression is likely to be caused by several things—for instance, leaky induction and exhaust valves, a badly fitting combustion head, where the head is separate from the cylinder barrel, or by loose piston rings.

Suppose that we have an engine, the compression of which is bad, the valves have been taken out and ground into a perfect fit, the joint at the combustion head has been examined, and there is no doubt that this is perfect, but still the compression is bad. This points to the fact that the piston rings need some attention.

It is, therefore, necessary to disconnect the cylinder entirely from the crank chamber, so that when the former is removed it leaves the piston attached to its connecting rod. Care should be exercised when removing the cylinder not to disturb the piston rings, but to note the relative positions of the slots in these as the cylinder comes off.

The slots in the rings being approximately in line, is sufficient to cause a loss of compression although the rings may not be bad.

There are, as a rule, three piston rings, and the slots of these should be equidistant from one another, to insure no leakage past them.

When the cylinder is removed, examine the piston and its rings carefully, and provided that the slots in the rings have not been opposite to one another, you now have to look for the cause of the trouble. If the rings are bad, the points at which the gas has been escaping by the piston and rings will be denoted by a burnt or brown or roughened surface of the piston, and the rings.

It will be found frequently that these places occur near the slots in the rings, these being quite discolored for perhaps a quarter of an inch from each end of the slot, or it may be that one ring has not been really true when it was first put in, and it has allowed the gas to escape in small quantities at first. Continued compression of the gas has caused an increasing escape, until quite a large area has been created. This, as in the other case, will be noted by the discoloring of the ring.

After finding the faulty ring or rings, their removal is the next question. If the rings are bad, it is practically immaterial whether they are broken or not in the process of their removal, but it is advisable for those who are fitting new rings for the first time to be very careful in the removal, since the experience thus gained will be of benefit to them in replacing the new rings. The first thing to do is to open the ring by springing the ends apart at the slot. It can then be forced gently off the piston. In removing the middle ring, care will have to be taken, or the ring will drop into the groove vacated by the top ring. In many instances, the bottom ring can be slid over the trunk of the piston and sprung open sufficiently to pass over the connecting rod, thus saving the possibility of its falling into the two grooves above and the subsequent trouble of its removal.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR 'SEPTEMBER

Bank exchanges for September, according to a statement compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., which includes returns from 112 leading centers of the United States, reflect a seasonable volume of payments through the banks, the total aggregating \$12,460,112,168, an increase of 10.5 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago, but a loss of 7.6 per cent over 1909. While the pronounced expansion in the total as compared with last year is to a large extent accounted for by the increase at New York city, where operations in the stock and other speculative markets have been very heavy, the exhibit as a whole by the cities outside that center is quite satisfactory, good gains over last year and over earlier months this year at numerous points indicating generally favorable conditions. Compared with 1909 the smaller figures at New York result in a somewhat less favorable showing, although the gains reported by many cities are very large.

In the New England states reviving activity is indicated by a somewhat larger total than last year at a number of leading cities, among them Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Hartford, Lowell and Holyoke, but compared with the same month two years ago gains are not so general. Most of the cities in the middle Atlantic states continue to report gains over last year, notably Philadelphia, Scranton, Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton and Wheeling, W. Va.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TAX COMMISSION IS BEGINNING INQUIRY

VICTORIA, B. C.—The royal commission appointed by the provincial government to investigate taxation problems throughout British Columbia has begun its sittings here, and will visit a number of the principal points in the province for the examination of witnesses.

Its chief purpose is to investigate the working of the assessment act recently enacted, and other matters relating to taxation, and will make its recommendations to the most feasible plan for tax reduction.

The commission is composed of the Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance; the Hon. A. E. McPhillips, president of the executive council; W. H. Malkin, wholesale merchant of Vancouver, and C. H. Lugin, editor of the Victoria Colonist.

The sittings will conclude about the end of October.

PLAYGROUND EXPERTS FROM FIVE STATES TO CONVENE IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Playground problems will be discussed at a convention to be held here Oct. 17, 18 and 19, at which many cities in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia will be represented.

The meetings will be of a practical character, taking up in detail public recreation work.

The various topics will be presented by speakers who have had successful experience, particularly in the phases of the work they present. There will be ample time for discussion following these addresses in order to make possible an exchange of all helpful recommendations that experience has thus far developed.

Similar institutes have already been held in the New England states, Middle Atlantic and Eastern Central states and have proven to be most helpful.

Among the speakers from abroad is Dr. E. B. DeGroot, general superintendent of playgrounds and recreation centers of Chicago, Ill. Mr. DeGroot will be one of the most highly developed and successful system of playgrounds and recreation in the world. His plans and advice to communities will be invaluable.

This institute is of vital interest to playground and recreation workers, individuals and clubs interested in developing this work, educators, city officials and business men.

J. H. Weir, field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, New York block, Seattle, is now conferring with social workers, city officials and commercial bodies, etc., regarding the institute, and will be glad to give further information to any one regarding it.

Immediately at the close of the playground and recreation institute the northwestern conference of charities and correction will convene, continuing Oct. 19, 20 and 21, 1911, at Seattle.

This conference is under the auspices of the state conferences of charities and correction of Washington and Oregon. Addresses will be delivered upon a large number of important social questions, and opportunities for full and free discussion will be given.

ARSENAL INQUIRY BY CONGRESSIONAL BOARD STARTED

Members of the congressional committee who are in Boston to investigate the protest of the employees of the Watertown arsenal against the installation of the Taylor system there, met at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon in conference with representatives of various departments and employees.

The committee planned to inspect Watertown arsenal this morning, but postponed the visit. The committee consists of William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, chairman; William C. Redfield, New York, and John Q. Tilson, Connecticut, the latter being the minority member.

CONSENT TO SALARY CUT

CINCINNATI — Whether Mayor Schwab is reelected or Prosecutor Henry T. Hunt chosen mayor at the November election, the mayor's salary for 1912 will be cut to \$5000, according to an agreement made recently by Mayor Schwab, Prosecutor Hunt and County Commissioner Edmondson. The mayor's present salary is \$10,000 a year.

GULFPORT (MISS.) GETS SHOPS

JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi Coast Traction Company, operating the only interurban electric company line in Mississippi which connects all the coast towns, has decided to locate its shops at Gulfport, and work has begun on the buildings. Over \$5000 worth of tools and machinery have been ordered.

MAYOR SHEA ON VACATION

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor William T. Shea left Tuesday on a vacation trip and during his absence, John W. McAnarney, city solicitor, will be the acting mayor.

DEMOCRATS MEET IN RHODE ISLAND IN STATE CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When the Democratic state convention opened this morning in Fay's hall for the nomination of a state ticket and adoption of a platform it was apparent that both the Republican and Democratic parties would go before the people this fall on platforms advocating the same taxation measures, which were prepared by a special committee of the General Assembly and made public through Governor Foss's action.

The platform also declares in favor of a direct primary system for all elective offices, the abolition of the property qualification for voters in Rhode Island, the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people and an income tax.

The only thing in the way of a contest was over the Lieutenant-governorship, some of the South Kingston delegates being pledged to Senator Sumner Mowry of that place.

Lewis A. Waterman, who led the party last year, had no opposition for the nomination for Governor. The others named in the slate announced by the state central committee were:

Lieutenant-Governor, Alberic A. Archambault of Warwick; secretary of state, Sayles H. Steere of Gloucester; general treasurer, Albert M. Steiner of Providence; attorney-general, James A. Cahill of East Providence.

The Democratic members of the Sixty-second Congress are praised for carrying out the pledges of the party in passing tariff legislation and President Taft, it is said, "vetoes bills intended to correct, in part at least, the injustices of the Payne-Aldrich law because those bills came from a Democratic House."

"All combinations and agreements having for their direct and immediate object the arbitrary fixing of prices to the detriment of the people or the restraint of trade, should be prevented or abolished. We believe in commercial freedom and fluidity of capital. The tendency of business is to grow bigger and bigger," says the platform.

"The dismemberment of large industries is frequently neither necessary nor desirable. What is large today becomes small tomorrow. Constant agitation, without clearly defined purpose for the public good, is prejudicial to the growth of legitimate industry. All corporate business should be compelled to submit to reasonable regulation so that it may best serve the people.

"We recognize as a national evil, and one to be eradicated by the most drastic of corrective legislation, the issuance of watered stock, which imposes upon the people a grievous burden and brings corporate enterprise into disrepute.

"We favor direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officers, and pledge ourselves to do our utmost to complete a system of good roads in Rhode Island."

IMMIGRATION SHOWS DECLINE AT THIS PORT

Immigration statistics made public today show that 5022 aliens arrived at the port of Boston during the month of September as compared to 7174 during the same period last year. The total number of tourists arriving here during the month of September was 8049 while there were 10,802 during the same period last year.

During the first nine months in 1911, there were 39,833 aliens who arrived here which is 15,107 less than the number which arrived during the same period in 1910. Indications at present point to the relaxing of immigration at Boston during the remainder of this year.

LAURIER AS PEACE HEAD


MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal Herald says it hears on good authority that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be asked to become president of The Hague peace tribunal very soon.

DELEGATES OFF TO BEACH

After a business meeting in the Arena this morning, the delegates of the druggists' convention departed for the Lynway Club, Revere Beach, where dinner was served.

MAKE US PROVE IT

WHY PAY 15 cents for cotton collars when you can buy our Famous Linen Collars 10 CENTS \$1.20 a doz. They are guaranteed 4-Ply. Perfect fitting and correct in style, finish and workmanship. Write for booklet "Collar Fashions" Open Saturday Evenings



Posner's

GOV. FOSS DISAGREES WITH MANAGERS OVER TIME OF TRIP TO CAPE

(Continued from page one)

Cool trip and a final effort will be made to induce Governor Foss to accompany the remainder of the state ticket on the trip. His advisers are pointing out to him that it will be better to make the trip now and be sure of one trip to the Cape section and then if he can get time to make another the last week of the campaign.

The meeting of the Democratic state committee has been called for this evening at the Quincy house, where the "night before" celebration will take place, and at that time George Fred Williams, chairman of the committee on resolutions, will present the platform for the approval of Governor Foss and the Democratic leaders.

The convention, however, is entitled to 1199 delegates, besides candidates who are seeking positions on the state committee. The 14 members at large of the state committee are to be elected by the convention, but there is a contest in but one district, and it is not expected that credentials will be issued to more than the 14 candidates.

This will mean that the convention will number 1213 delegates and candidates but less than half of this number are expected to be present. This situation comes as a result of the new primary law which has taken practically all contests out of the convention, leaving but little interest to induce the delegates from the western part of the state to come to Boston.

MEXICO ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT NOT DECIDED YET

MEXICO CITY—Practically admitting that no definite data on the presidential election can be obtained until after the meeting of the electoral college, on Thursday, party leaders declare that the election is not over yet, and there will be campaigning among the electors, whose pledges to any one ticket are so loosely made that it may be possible to win them over to vote for other candidates than those on whose ticket they ran.

Public interest continues over the race for Vice-President. Partisans of Pino Suarez, Francisco Vasquez Gomez and President de la Barra are equally strong in their assertions that their candidate has been elected.

Federal troops under Romulo Figueroa are making a vigorous campaign to wipe out the rebels headed by General Zapata, in accordance with the government's decision to give them no quarter.

A fight occurred near Santa Barbara, at the junction of the states of Puebla, Guerrero and Oaxaca. Zapata's force of 800 men was routed with considerable loss. The federals captured six chiefs and many of the rebels were made prisoners. Zapata escaped.

COLONEL NUTTER APPOINTED

After having been deadlocked for two years over the appointment of a fire commissioner, the Malden aldermen and Mayor Fall came to an agreement in the appointment of Col. Charles P. Nutter. The colonel immediately took the oath of office.

JAPANESE CRUISER LAUNCHED

NAGASAKI, Japan.—The cruiser Yahagi, the newest addition to the Japanese navy, was launched here Tuesday. The vessel is of 4991 tons and was laid down in 1910. With the Hiarado and the Shikuma of similar type, the Kahagi will be completed in 1912.

WORK ON GREAT DAM IN PYRAMID CANYON TO BE STARTED SOON

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Now that the waters have fallen and the Colorado river returned to its banks work will begin on the dam which is to be built across this stream in Pyramid canyon, 40 miles north of Needles. It is one of the great irrigation projects in the Southwest.

The point where the initial dam will be built is known as the Bulls head site and the dam will be 140 feet high and 400 feet wide. It will be built of concrete in the form which is known as an arch dam with a gravity section. This powerful bulkhead will hold in reserve \$50,000 acre-feet of surplus water and flood Pyramid canyon northward for a distance of 90 miles.

Not only will this immense volume of water be used to irrigate Chuckawalla valley and Palo Verde mesa, 120 miles away to the south, but from it will be developed power to raise the irrigating waters 300 feet above the bed of the Colorado river, and cause it to flow over 300,000 acres of now arid land.

The plans are not unlike the government reclamation project now in process of construction near Yuma and include an intake dam and settling reservoir 15 miles above Ehrenburg. From the settling reservoir to the first pumping station is a distance of eight miles, to the second nine miles, and to the third 10 miles, and in this distance the water is raised 300 feet to the tablelands to be irrigated. Plans call for 50 miles of initial canals to distribute the water over the 300,000 acres.

When completed one inch of water under four-inch pressure, continuous flow, is guaranteed to users for every three acres. The whole undertaking is expected to be completed in five years.

AMUSEMENTS

LOWELL INSTITUTE

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

Founded by John Lowell, Jr., in 1836, and Established in 1839.

Public Lectures of the Lowell Institute will be given this year, as in recent years, in Huntington Hall, Rogers building, 491 Boylston st., Boston. Admission to these lectures is FREE, but only by ticket. The first lecture will be given on Saturday, Oct. 9, at five o'clock.

Further information and announcements of other Free Lectures (for Industrial Foremen, for Teachers, on Theology, Collegiate Courses and on Local Natural History), with instructions for securing tickets, may be found in the PROGRAM, to be had by sending to the CURATOR, 491 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, an addressed, stamped envelope.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee.

Hear Ye!
NEW ENGLAND
Industrial and Educational
Exposition
Auspices Boston Chamber of Commerce
NOW OPEN
MECHANICS BUILDING
Daily 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
ADMISSION 25c
Direction Chester L. Campbell.

TREMONT TEMPLE 2.30 and 8.15 Daily
9th Week of the
Coronation of King George V.
By Kineacolor Process of Natural Colors, in Motion Pictures lasting 2 hours. Lecture by F. Eugene Farnsworth, with special Orchestra and Music. Seating one week in advance.

All Classes of Readers Find

Something Worth While
in the Special Pages of

The Saturday Monitor

Workers
Thinkers, Talkers
Mechanics, Artists, Writers
Actors, Playgoers, Teachers, Students, Motorists
Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials,
Business Men, Housewives
Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

Paper Bag Cookery
COOK BOOKS and BAGS
Soy's Cook Book, 60c. By mail, 65c.
Special Bags, 20 Assorted sizes 25c.
By mail 43c.
W. B. CLARKE CO. 26 and 28
Tremont St.

U. S. SUPREME COURT TOLD DIRECT LAWS ARE RULE OF FORCE

WASHINGTON—Counsel for the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company filed a brief with the United States supreme court yesterday attacking a taxing law of Oregon because it was enacted by virtue of the initiative amendment to the state constitution, which is alleged to be in violation of the federal constitution. Should the decision favor the company, it will put an end to all initiative and referendum legislation in this country.

It is urged first that the failure of the company to have a hearing before the raising of its taxes by the initiative method placed the telephone company at a disadvantage with others taxed after being heard by the Legislature. In this way it was alleged equal protection of the laws was denied it.

The initiative amendment and the Oregon tax were denounced in the brief as violative of the right of a republican form of government, guaranteed by the federal constitution. It was contended that in legislative assemblies the minority rarely, if ever, fails to moderate the wishes of the majority, however powerful, but that government by direct legislation is government by force.

NATION'S ECONOMIC TIES AID PEACE SAYS WINSTON CHURCHILL

LONDON—Winston Churchill, home secretary, speaking at Dundee Tuesday night, declared that he believed the day would surely come when the restraining forces of modern economic conditions would be found strong enough, widespread enough to guarantee the world's peace.

It was at least, satisfactory, he said, that the forces of restraint were the strongest with the strongest nations, and that Great Britain, Germany and France, the leading powers, dwelling in the full sun blaze and glory of the modern world, were the very powers who would find the greatest difficulty in breaking the fall if a rupture occurred.

"States and governments today find themselves bound together interlaced and interwoven with each other by a tenacious network of trade interests, of commercial transactions, of intercommunication, of reciprocal insurance and of friendly connection," he said.

"They find themselves also standing upon the dizzy and precarious platform of international credit and complex artificial industry, a platform which, were it to collapse or be violently overturned, would produce consequences which no man and no monarch can foretell."

Winston Churchill adopted the theory that the increased production of gold was fundamentally responsible for the industrial unrest.

He also made a statement with regard to the Morocco conversations. He said: "We earnestly desire to see France and Germany reach an agreement about Morocco. We have never uttered and we have not written a single syllable publicly or privately which could retard or obstruct such a happy conclusion."

COLUMBIA IS TO HAVE BANQUET

NEW YORK—Columbia University's alumni will hold what will probably be the largest dinner in the history of the university at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on Oct. 7, at seven o'clock. Invitations have been sent out to more than 13,000 graduates. The dinner is given to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the election of Nicholas Murray Butler to the presidency of the university, and to commemorate the growth of the institution, the number of students having increased from 350 in 1901 to nearly 8,000 in 1911, making Columbia the largest university in the world.

FRIENDS HONOR JUDGE RATIGAN

Judge John B. Ratigan of Worcester, recently appointed to the superior court by Governor Foss, began his duties today. His commission was read by Clerk Manning.

A large bouquet of roses was placed upon his desk by friends. Mrs. Ratigan and his two sons, Russell and Edward, Mayor James Logan of Worcester, George F. Booth, editor of the Worcester Gazette and Webster Thayer, a leading member of the Worcester county bar, were among the friends of the judge who sat in the bar enclosure.

HOME FOR VETERANS PLANNED

A mass meeting to which the general public is invited will be held in Faneuil hall, Oct. 18. The purpose of the meeting is to arouse interest in a plan to raise money for a home for civil war veterans and their wives.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

KINDERGARTEN MUSIC
Classes for children. Normal training. Piano and harmony lessons. Address
MISS J. A. JONES
606 Huntington Chambers

MISS JEAN WILLARD
TEACHER OF THE PIANO
Studio 105 Huntington Chambers

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD

The Democratic city committee has organized by Joseph J. Donohue as chairman, Charles T. Daly as secretary and these ward members: ward 1, Dana W. Daly, Christopher G. Plunkett, Robert T. Montgomery, Joseph H. Wylie, Frank Hughes; ward 2, Christopher W. Conway, James S. Hawkins, John W. Enright, William P. Kane; ward 3, Joseph F. Curtin, James B. Stimson, John B. Fitzpatrick, Francis P. McGrath, John F. McCarthy; ward 4, Richard J. Dwyer, Peter J. Coss, Thomas P. Coppinger, George L. Newhall, M. J. Rowan, Charles Kavanaugh, Joseph W. Myers, Martin W. Ward, D. W. McDonald; ward 5, Lawrence E. Fitzpatrick, John F. Kelley, Edward F. Donnellon, Jr., P. J. Condon, John F. Reardon; ward 6, J. J. Fitzpatrick, George L. Lewis, Thomas D. Hughes, Eugene F. Dion and Michael Rowan.

Benjamin S. Haines, Republican nominee for representative in the twenty-eighth Middlesex district, has also received the Democratic progressive nomination and will retain both nominations.

MALDEN

W. W. Grundy has been elected choir-master of St. Paul's church, succeeding Edward L. MacArthur, who goes to the Melrose Unitarian church.

The New England conference of women's home missionary societies will hold its annual meeting at the Center Methodist church commencing at 2:30 this afternoon and continuing until tomorrow evening. This evening the meeting will be public and an illustrated lecture will be given by the Rev. G. W. Tupper. Tomorrow the session commences at 10:30 a. m. with meetings in the afternoon and evening.

WALTHAM

The attendance at the opening session of the evening schools was 192. Instructors are: Harry W. Hatch, Miss Elizabeth W. Wright, Miss Alice L. Tucker, Miss A. May Frost, Miss Florence L. Wilson, Miss Clara H. Thompson, Mrs. Annie L. Hinchey, Mrs. Huldah B. Ward, Miss Ida C. Lucas, Ernest H. Hatch, Miss Mildred Robinson, George E. Morris, Miss Ida A. Ryan, and George C. Snow.

Six new patrols of boy scouts have been organized in this city with these leaders in charge: Robert Hall, Lionel Adecock, Richard Brackett, Walter Pickett, Tyson Carter, Arthur Ela.

BROOKLINE

The following names have been drawn as jurors for the October term of the superior court: John H. Gardner, Francis T. Hall, Henry T. Fidler, Charles H. Fisher, John F. Burt.

The Brookline Gymnasium Association has elected as officers of the senior swimming club Philip Nason, captain; Stanley Phelan, manager; Alexander Sutherland, secretary and treasurer.

WINTHROP

The meeting of the Winthrop Women's club Friday afternoon will be under the auspices of the social committee and the program will include a reception to the new officers, roll call and music.

Applicants desiring to study English, arithmetic, penmanship, mechanical drawing, spelling, typewriting, bookkeeping and stenography in the evening school must register in the high school building this evening.

EVERETT

J. Henry Clagg, principal of the Webster school and last year principal of the night schools, has been re-elected to have charge of this season's night schools, which open Oct. 9.

Alderman Charles W. Furness of ward 2 has announced his candidacy for reelection. Councilman Edwin A. Hilton has announced his candidacy for the same position.

REVERE

A large delegation from Paul Revere lodge, N. E. O. P., with deputy Francis Stickney, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Rees, at their home in Lynn, Friday evening.

The annual bazaar of St. Ann's Episcopal church will be held in the town hall, Oct. 23, 24, 25.

QUINCY

The Men's Club of St. Chrysostom's church has elected: President, George A. Vibert; vice-president, T. L. A. Mustgrave; secretary, Elvaz F. Drew; treasurer, George E. Rundlett; executive committee, Howard W. Richmond, G. A. Severance and William J. Leslie.

WAKEFIELD

Good Will Colony, U. O. P. F., has elected: Governor, Thomas Evans; lieutenant governor, Mrs. Albert E. Lord; secretary, Miss Margaret Connell; collector, Albert E. Lord; treasurer, Charles Connell; chaplain, Mrs. John Martin; sergeant-at-arms, Herman W. or; deputy sergeant-at-arms, George W. Couillard; sentinel of inner gate, Frederick G. Evans.

These members of company A have been named on the regimental roll of the sixth infantry, M. V. M., to compete for places on the regimental rifle team next year: Lieut. Edward J. Chnelly, Lieut. Fred H. Rogers, Sergt. Edgar B. Hawkes, Sergt. James H. Keough, Corp. Edward E. Hickey, Corp. John J. Murray, Private George W. Reid, Private Edwin J. Muse.

NEEDHAM

The October meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Friday afternoon with Mrs. Laura A. Gardner at her home on May street.

Temporary organization of a local historical society has been effected with John F. Mills as president and Fred S. Kingsbury secretary. Miss Alice McIntosh, Chester F. Daving and Alger E. Easton are drafting a constitution to be presented at a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. Mills on Warren street.

MELROSE

The city government has repealed a former loan order for \$12,000 for park extension work owing to a technicality and has passed a new bond issue for that amount. The mayor today signed the new bond issue, the money for which will become available Nov. 2.

Mayor Eugene H. Moore has signed the order placing the matter of a bond issue of \$10,000 for school playgrounds at the Lincoln and Gough school buildings on the ballot at the municipal election in December.

LYNN

The following boys have been elected class captains of the Lynn classical high school: Pater Soutar, senior class; Harold Faulkner, sophomore class and John H. Barry the junior class. These men will have charge of all athletics in their classes.

The new gates have arrived for the new position of the Boston & Maine rail road track through Central square.

RANDOLPH

The selectmen have appointed James W. McGeivrie a police officer and he has been assigned to night duty. The board has not yet appointed a successor to Chief of Police John Haney, who recently resigned.

Norfolk lodge, A. F. and A. M., will hold a communication in Masonic hall this evening.

LEXINGTON

To raise funds for the class gift, the senior class of the Lexington high school will give two short plays.

The first concert at the Old Belfry Club will be held Monday evening, when the Maquarre Sextet will play.

MIDDLEBORO

The Middleboro Commercial Club will resume its monthly meetings this evening.

The plans of the new Y. M. C. A. have been selected by the directors and work will soon be started on the building.

NEWTON

The Pierian Club is holding its first meeting of the season this afternoon. The Channing Alliance of Channing church is planning a reception to the pastor, the Rev. Harry Lutz, and Mrs. Lutz on the evening of Oct. 10.

WEYMOUTH

The Norfolk Club is to hold a bowling tournament this winter. It will open on Tuesday evening.

READING

Ansel S. Richards, a former assessor, has been appointed head of the English department in the Fall River high school.

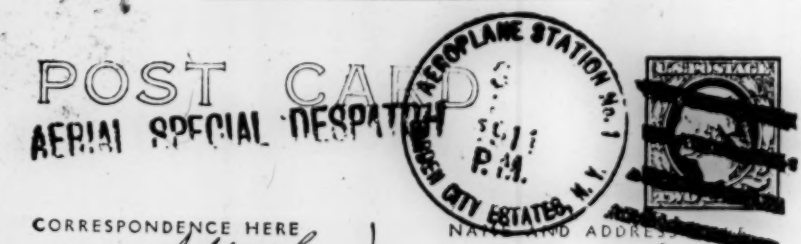
EAST BRIDGEWATER

The monthly meeting of the East Bridgewater Board of Trade will be held this evening in G. A. R. hall.

DUBLIN STRIKE SETTLED

DUBLIN—Amicable settlement of the railway strike was reached here today after a conference between representatives on both sides.

CARD CARRIED BY FIRST AERIAL POST



CORRESPONDENCE HERE
Sept 28/11
The Editor
The Christian Science Monitor
Salem St. & St. Paul St
Boston Mass
Carried by first
airing post of
United States
H. J. Dwyer
Special despatch to the Monitor from aeroplane station on
Long Island which came part of the way by air

We Announce Our Fall Opening of High Grade Domestic Rugs

In New England's Largest and Best Rug Store

The Fifth Floor of Our New Building

Showing the most extensive and attractive stock of beautiful new dependable quality rugs to be found in New England

An autumn message of newness and excellence from our Great Rug Store goes out to every discerning person who contemplates a new floor covering to beautify the winter home.

This season manufacturers have outstripped all records, producing far more and prettier designs and harmonizing colors than ever before.

In our new fresh stocks, just received, you will find the products of America's leading mills, in a greater range of choice, including more exclusive and beautiful colorings and patterns than can be found in any other store in New England.

ANGLO-PERSIAN, FRENCH WILTON, HERATI AND ARDEBIL RUGS—These names represent the highest grade in Wilton Rugs manufactured in America. The designs and colorings are copied from the finest specimens of Oriental Rugs, so faithfully reproduced that it is difficult to distinguish between them. A beautiful rug for the reception room.

22 1/2 x 36	4.75	6 x 9	35.00
27 x 34	6.67	8 3/4 x 10 6	50.00
30 x 43	8.52	9 x 12	55.00
40 x 76	20.00	9 x 15	75.00

HARTFORD SAXONY RUGS—Have been in constant use for years in the finest Private Homes and Public Places throughout the country where hardest service is required and refinement and good taste are desired. We carry a full line of all stock sizes, and make to order almost any size needed.

2 3/8 x 3	3.50	2 3/8 x 9	11.25
2 3/8 x 6	5.00	2 3/8 x 12	15.00
3 x 3	5.00	2 3/8 x 15	18.75
3 x 5 1/2	7.50	3 x 9	13.75
3 x 6	8.50	3 x 12	18.50
4 6 x 7 6	18.75	3 x 15	23.00
6 x 9	30.00	8 3/4 x 10 6	45.00
9 x 12	50.00	9 x 15	67.50
10 6 x 12	67.50	11 3/8 x 12	67.50
10 6 x 13 6	77.50	11 3/8 x 15	85.00

TAPESRY BRUSSELS RUGS

—(Seamless)—We very highly recommend these rugs for their excellent wearing qualities. Woven like a Brussels in one piece, with a smooth, hard surface. We are showing a large line of desirable patterns.

6 x 9	8.50	8 3/4 x 10 6	13.50
9 x 12	15.00		

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS

These rugs meet the demand for extra hard service, and are easily kept clean. We have a bewildering assortment of beautiful patterns, adapted for the most artistic decoration, the product of all the best mills.

22 1/2 x 36	2.25	6 x 9	20.00
27 x 34	3.25	8 3/4 x 10 6	27.50
40 x 76	12.00	9 x 12	30.00

ROYAL AXMINSTER RUGS

—Manufactured by the celebrated mills of Saxony & Sons, Bigelow Carpet Co., Hartford Carpet Co. and W. J. Sloane. These rugs can safely be designated the best rugs for the price on the market. They have a rich, heavy pile and hand-some colorings and are all true copies of such Oriental Rugs as Chivorian, Kirman, Kazakas and many others.

22 1/2 x 36	1.50	6 x 9	14.50
27 x 34	2.25	8 3/4 x 10 6	22.50
3 x 6	4.25	9 x 12	24.75
40 x 76	7.75	11 3/8 x 15	40.00

ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Combine all that is meritorious in a first-class rug. Beautiful medallion designs and soft, pleasing colors make them a rug suitable for any room in the house. Our stock is complete from every leading mill in the country in such well known names as M. J. Whittall, Bigelow, Hartford, Hardwick & Magee, Burtworth and A. & M. Karagheusian.

18 x 36	2.25	6 x 9	25.00
27 x 34	4.25	8 3/4 x 10 6	37.00
30 x 43	6.50	9 x 12	39.50
40 x 76	15.00	9 x 15	55.00

MECCA ART RUGS—We refer to this line of rugs as our own exclusive trade which we have sold for several years with entire satisfaction. Very inexpensive, they come in plain colors and two-toned effects in all the popular shades.

3 x 6	2.75	7 6/8 x 10 6	11.00
6 x 9	7.50	9 x 10 6	13.25
9 x 9	11.25	9 x 12	15.00

LYON PERSIAN RUGS—In making these rugs to expense has been spared in procuring material, coloring or design to place on the market a rug that can be relied upon to give satisfaction in every respect. With a beautiful rich, heavy fabric in soft colorings and Turkish effects.

27 x 34	4.00	2 3/8 x 9	7.00
40 x 76	15.00	2 3/8 x 12	9.00
9 x 10	35.00	2 3/8 x 15	11.50
9 x 12	37.50	4 6 x 12	20.00
11 3/8 x 12	50.00	11 3/8 x 15	60.00

Jordan Marsh Company

VALEDICTORIAN OF WAKEFIELD SCHOOL HONORED



MISS MILDRED HUTCHINSON

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The executive board of the Kosmos Club has presented to Miss Mildred Hutchinson of Lynnfield Center, valedictorian of the class of 1911 of the local high school, the first annual prize for highest rank in English. Miss Hutchinson has just entered Smith College.

The Kosmos Club executive board has also voted to give a free season ticket to the club lectures to the boy or girl in the present high school senior class who had the best marks in English last term.

TECH ORCHESTRA TRIP ARRANGED

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's orchestra is now assured of a trip to New York in the Christmas holidays. Mr. Brooks, the leader, has just received a letter from New York which definitely assures a concert in that city.

The trip is to include concerts in Providence, R. I., Hartford, Conn., and Philadelphia.

The first concert is scheduled for Nov. 1 at the Somerville Y. M. C. A.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

"The question was asked in a contemporary a week or two ago why matters pertaining to golf are always treated in a light and flippant manner. The question is as disquieting as it is startling," writes Mark Allerton in the London Graphic.

I do not suppose that there is a single writer on golf who cannot affirm that he has written nothing about the game save in great earnest. Any tendency to flippancy was immediately repressed. Have we not, each one of us and often, discoursed upon the solemnity of golf? Have we not realized the seriousness of the game? From Andrew Lang down to the humble writer of these notes have we not one and all appreciated the dignity of this game? If we have not, we are indeed deceived.

In my bookshelves are bulky volumes full of precepts and explanations, illustrated by diagrams and intelligible only to the higher mathematician, written expressly for the golfer by earnest professors of the game. There are biographies and there is at least one volume of heretical teaching. There are "place" books on golf, and there is an American volume of sound philosophy, in which an attempt is made to reveal the mysteries of golf. In my volumes of press cuttings there are hundreds and hundreds of articles innocent of levity. In fact, in my endeavor to clear those of us who write golf from the charge of flippancy I am inclined to the opinion that we are over grave.

For example, in a monthly magazine I read several pages of heated and violent invective against the government of the game. The writer was all for revolution. One will not call him a hedger or ditcher because the golfer does not mention these obstructions. But it is very evident that he was of the opinion that "something must be done."

Now, if one turns from this writer to the ordinary man who plays the game and does not write about it, one finds that he is supremely careless whether anything be done or not. So careless is he that when anything is done, he refuses to let it disturb him. Let us take, for example, those rules for bogey play that were formulated by the rules committee. Doubtless the Balfour and Houldsworth cups were played for under these rules, but this might be expected since these competitions are organized under the aegis of the Midland Association, which inspired the change of condition in bogey play. But I think I am right in saying that the majority of

other similar competitions are decided as they always have been decided.

The ordinary golfer does not want legislation. All he wants is to be allowed to play in peace, to contract himself out of stymies now and again, if he wishes; to make local rules and rules of his own if such are calculated to increase his enjoyment of the game.

Now, it is regrettable to admit, is the ordinary golfer much perturbed about the conditions of the open championship. The ordinary golfer does not enter for the open championship. The academic discussions on the aspects of the game leave him unmoved. To him all that really matters is his game.

That is the best of golf. Its devotees need concern themselves not in the slightest degree with the politics of the game. A man and his friend may play round the links with greater freedom than is to be found in any other occupation I can think of. Golf offers free scope for the individuality of the player, and if the player and his opponent agree to do the things that the rules tell them they ought not to do, only their consciences have the right to blame them.

ANCIENTS CLOSE VISIT TO BERMUDA; READY TO RETURN

HAMILTON, Bermuda.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company leaves here today for New York on the Oceana. The members expect to reach Boston Friday night.

The formalities of the artillerymen's two days' visit closed Tuesday night with a banquet at which all of the English officers on duty here were present. At the head table sat Colonel Benton, surrounded by all of England's island dignitaries, and also several merchants of the island. Covers were laid for 400. Colonel Benton presided.

AVIATOR FALLS BUT IS SAFE

DANBURY, Conn.—George Schmitt, an aviator, fell 200 feet with his biplane here late yesterday and landed in a swamp. He was not hurt. The machine was wrecked.

SELECTMEN AWARD CONTRACTS

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The selectmen have awarded the contract for improvements to the grounds in front of the town hall to John P. Dailey of East Lexington.

DR. WILEY IN FULL CHARGE IN ENFORCING U. S. PURE FOOD LAW

WASHINGTON—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's word is law in the enforcement of the pure food act. An arrangement to this end was made yesterday at a four hours' conference between Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture and Dr. Wiley. The board of food inspection which friends of Dr. Wiley said prevented an effective enforcement of the pure food law was wiped out so far as its personnel was concerned.

George B. McCabe, solicitor of the department, was relieved from further service on the board. Dr. F. L. Dunlap, the associate chemist, who according to the Wiley adherents, sought the downfall of Dr. Wiley, got a leave of absence. Dr. Dunlap will not return to Washington until long after President Taft has appeared at the capital.

NEWS BRIEFS

COLONEL PACKARD RETIRED

Col. P. Frank Packard of Salem, assistant adjutant general, who asked to be retired from further service on Governor Foss' staff has been retired with the rank of brigadier-general.

SPAIN SAID TO BE NEUTRAL

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish cabinet met Tuesday and discussed the situation arising out of the monarchist disturbances in Portugal. The minister of the interior explained the measures which have been taken to maintain Spain's neutrality.

WAKEFIELD POLICEMEN WIN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—After hearings before the selectmen and state civil service commission, the latter body informed the police department last

WHAT THE MONITOR IS PROVING

1 That there is a general and growing demand for a daily newspaper which aims to be constructive, wholesome and dependable

2 That any newspaper of the above standard will find itself in steadily increasing favor with the reading public

Watchful of every opportunity to make the paper better, the Monitor is going to build slowly and securely on the firm foundation laid, with the hope that each effort put forth to make clean journalism more interesting and helpful will show a corresponding result in a better product, and that the improving qualities of the paper will more fully meet the needs of those seeking a conscientious newspaper.

SPAIN AND GERMANY IN SECRET MOROCCO TREATY SAYS REPORT

Negotiations With France
Reach Point at Which
Prophets Give Up Effort to
Forecast Settlement

SPECULATION RIFE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A period of quiescence has been reached in the reports as to the Moroccan negotiations. Certain prophets commit themselves to the statement that "a solution will be reached in a few days," but that particular announcement has been made so often that it has failed to attract particular attention. The fact is that the prophets are completely nonplussed, and for the moment the secrecy of the conversations is proving too hotting even for "intelligent anticipation," a phrase which might frequently be rendered, "sensational guesswork."

With each succeeding reference of the negotiations to the Wilhelmstrasse or the Quai d'Orsay, comes a fresh crop of authentic rumors, none of which deceives anybody who is conversant with the facts, and none of which has any more basis than is to be found in the more or less accurate surmises of the writers. As has been persistently maintained in these columns since the beginning of the conversations between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon, the secret has been extraordinarily well kept, and the best proof, indeed, of this is the remarkable divergence of the innumerable so-called official and semi-official views which have been confided to the public.

The latest of these confidential communications is to the effect that a secret treaty has been signed between Spain and Germany, by which, in return for Spanish support, Germany recognizes the Spanish sphere of influence in Morocco. Such a treaty may or may not exist, most probably it does not, at all events in the form made public, but whether it does or not, it is quite certain that it was not secretly contracted for the purpose of being publicly made known.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Spain has not been too well treated in the matter. There has been a tendency in the English press to support the French claim upon Morocco while ignoring the Spanish claim or even hinting that it is inadmissible. The fact is that if France has a right to four-fifths of Morocco, there is no process of reasoning by which it can be maintained that Spain has not a right to the remaining fifth. The question really is whether the nations of Europe have a right to arrange what they will do with a great province of North Africa. Geographically speaking, Spain has greater interests in Morocco even than France; and if the political admissions of the last two centuries are to count for anything, the claim of England to seal the straits of Gibraltar implies in itself a further claim to occupy the opposite shore.

Bargained Away Claim

As a matter of fact, England deliberately bargained away her claim, which was commercially the strongest of all parties, to intervention in Morocco, for a free hand in Egypt, as has been explained at length before in these columns. In these circumstances France had to settle, as she imagined, only with Germany. The sudden interference of Spain, manifested in the expedition to the Rif, was an unpleasant surprise to the Quai d'Orsay, especially as it was impossible to find a diplomatic reason for objecting to the action of the Spanish government. Some sort of a working agreement was come to under the act of Algiers, which, while delegating the policing of Morocco to France and Spain, nominally left the political situation in statu quo. That France's intention in undertaking the expedition to Fez may have been to seize the country, is one of the things which it is only possible to surmise. The excuse that it was necessary in order to protect the lives of the Europeans constituted a sufficiently unanswerable argument for the moment. To outward appearances, however, France can have had no intention of really loosening her hold upon the country, since her determination to maintain it is really what has been the subject of the present conversations with Berlin.

In an article in these columns on Aug. 26 last, it was stated that there was no reason to believe that the sudden coup d'etat in Germany in dispatching the Panther to Agadir came as a surprise to the Quai d'Orsay. The Quai d'Orsay, having bargained with England for a free hand, seems to have imagined that it was at liberty to conclude any agreement it liked with the Wilhelmstrasse. This was the tendency of the policy of the colonial group, backed by certain powerful financial interests. To these representatives of public opinion, an admitted control over Morocco was worth a very considerable compensation to Germany, even including a port on the Atlantic, however disagreeable such a solution might be to the United Kingdom. The emphatic action of Downing street in these circumstances, was an intimation that such a deal could not be reconciled to British interests, and was intended perhaps even more strongly for a hint to Paris than to Berlin.

Two Expansion Phases

There are two phases of German expansion in South Africa which would be unpalatable to his majesty's government. The one, the granting of a port on the Atlantic, which could be converted into a naval base on the flank

AFRICAINVOLVEDIN MOROCCO DISPUTE

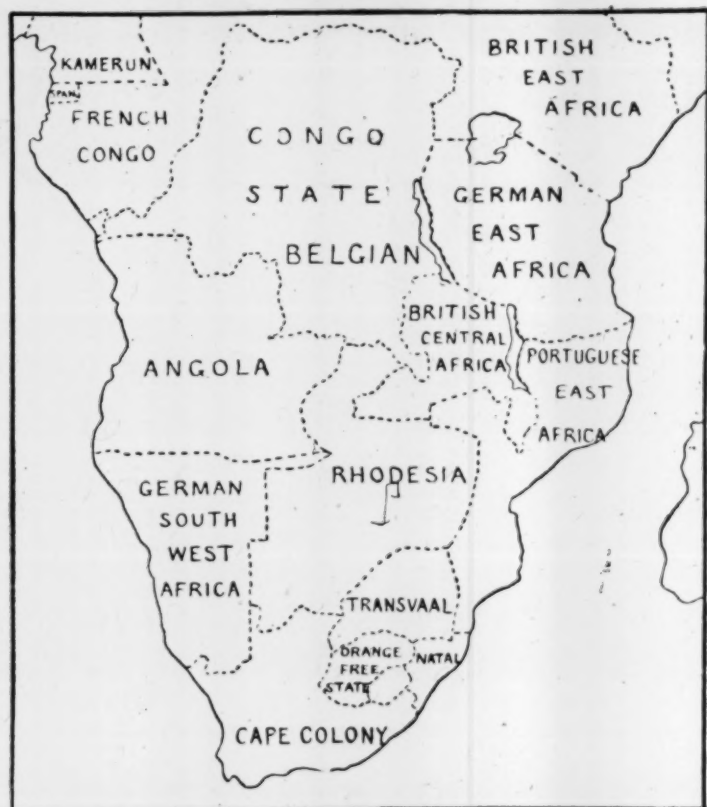


Chart showing colonial possessions of various European nations concerned in settlement Franco-German controversy

One of Street Venders Who Are Common on Streets of Morocco



(Copyrighted and reproduced by permission of Mrs. Walter Croyle)

of the British route to the Cape; the other, the cession of sufficient territory on the Congo to enable what would then be the German West African possessions to stretch through Central Africa in a direction sufficiently far to leave only the Belgian Congo preventing the junction with her East African possessions. It is a fully recognized factor in European politics that Germany looks for an extension of her borders through Belgium to the coast at Antwerp. If the time should come when she was able to take this step, she would also be able to seize the Belgian Congo, and so form a belt from the west to the east coast of Africa, cutting off the British possessions in the south from Egypt in the north. In addition to this, it is known that Germany has the first claim on the Portuguese territory of Angola, on the west coast, so that the making of a great African empire is an aim at would not be unreasonable to attribute to her.

It was to prevent such a possible eventuality as this that the English government suddenly spoke, and its intervention probably caused as much dislocation to France as to German diplomacy. France was placed in the position of repudiating the entente cordiale, of facing Germany alone, or perhaps an arrangement between the United Kingdom and Germany, or accepting the assistance of Great Britain in arranging terms with Berlin. The latter was the course determined upon, but it has led to protracted and difficult negotiations with Berlin, which have been watched by the whole world for many weeks with such extraordinary interest that the attempt has been made to supply the lookers-on with information, which, in the very nature of things, was unobtainable.

Apply Financial Screw

One thing there is not much doubt about, and that is that the financial screw is beginning to be applied very severely to the Berlin bourse. Paris is in the peculiar situation of being able to tighten the financial strings, and there is little doubt that the French government has played this particular card with some effect. Those who recognize the terrific dislocation which would follow a declaration of war, may be grateful to the French cabinet for the object lesson they have afforded Europe, however faint it may have been. It is becoming more and more apparent that a large section of the German public does not consider that a yard of Moroccan soil is worth the expenditure, to use a famous phrase, of "the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier."

The first ballot in the election for Dusseldorf has revealed the surprising fact that a stronghold of the center party has been carried by a Socialist candidate and no matter what the final ballot may show the enormous change in the voting

power of parties will remain. The speech of Herr Behel, which cannot be described, as such speeches often are, as anti-national has nevertheless adumbrated the point of view of an enormous section of the workers with crystalline clearness. No doubt, as has always been insisted on in these columns, if Germany should find herself at war, the vast Socialistic party would rally to the colors with the junkers themselves, but it could not be with that fervor of conviction which constitutes a living force.

The process of conscription which, on the one hand, has converted Europe into vast armed camps, has, on the other hand, owing to the medium of popular education, created a citizen army. The citizen army regards war not only with very different feelings to the army corps which marched behind Luxembourg or Frederick, but with a positive repugnance, which is quite unknown to the tiny voluntary army which serves under the union jack. Detestation of war is, indeed, almost a concomitant of conscription, so that, curiously enough, the very means adopted by modern statesmanship for the furtherance of military designs, are being sapped in the human material out of which they are constructed. A professional army is all ways more willing to fight than one raised by conscription.

Neither Desires War

The French peasant no more wishes for war than the German, but the position in which the Frenchman finds himself is a little different from that of the German. France, like Marshal MacMahon at the Malakoff, is in Algeria and means to remain there. Her presence may be a direct breach of the act of Algiers, but with all the illogic of the human mind, the country instinctively fails to recognize that, and regards the despatch of the Panther to Agadir, and all that has followed, as an attempt to oust her. For the first time since the great war, she feels that she could meet Germany on equal terms, and there is a very pride in this which is not without its danger. The premise may be fallacious, and the argument illogical, but the impression remains none the less distinct that Germany is the aggressor.

Behind all this too there is the dull glow of the old cry of "revanche." The Rhine still rolls between her and the conquered provinces, and the crepe-decked statue in the Place de la Concorde sits there always, a brooding figure of remembrance. For all these reasons France perhaps dreads war at the present moment less than Germany, and though the socialistic element is less disciplined, and therefore more articulate, there is no reason to imagine that the Confederation Generale De Travail would show more hesitation in joining the colors than the socialistic party beyond the Rhine.

At the same time the French peasant is as determinedly opposed to war as the German. He is quite commonly a rentier and he follows the quotations on the bourse with an interest he might not be credited with in another country. He is a tremendously hard worker and a peculiarly frugal liver, and his savings are placed in all sorts of investments, the sudden calling in of which is capable of causing considerable inconvenience on the stock exchanges of the world. He perhaps has not much more affection for Morocco than the proletariat of the great German industrial centers, but in a sort of way he is there, and he has an innate repugnance to retiring. He would fight at the present moment perhaps more readily than at any moment during the last 40 years, but he is none the less entirely reluctant to fight. He has felt, what the German of today has never felt, the iron of invasion. The winter campaign of 1870 and 1871 is still far more than a mere memory to him, and there is considerably more than one Robert Helmont in his ranks.

All these obstacles are making themselves felt in the conversations which are being so assiduously carried out between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon. What the technical reasons which are delaying their agreement may be, no one knows, least of all the writers who explain them most fully. The deeper reasons which are making war impossible and in consequence forcing diplomatists to reach agreements by more peaceable means can be spoken of with certainty and consequently without any embroidery of sensation.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The one who loves music but has never been able to produce it, needs no longer regret his inability to do so, now that the Steinway piano has been constructed and placed on the market. All the praise that can be given the Steinway piano can be said with equal truth of this new instrument. It has the same exquisite phrasing, the same technique, the same power of expression. Every modulation of tone, every degree of richness and coloring that has made the piano famous is reproduced in the Steinway piano. The great advantage of it is that any one with an artistic temperament can quickly learn to play it with the artistic feeling of a musician. Even those wholly without musical training with a little practice can produce the right effects of expression. This is made possible by the metronome and other special features.

The sale of the piano piano in New England is controlled by M. Steinert & Sons Company. They can be heard only at Steinert hall on Boylston street, Boston. Other pianos and pianos beside the Steinway are to be found there, the Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant.

With so many weddings dated for the next few weeks brides have been on the qui vive for something to make their wedding just a little different from all the others. One of the newest things is the dainty gold cap for bridesmaids shown at Walsh's on Boylston street. It is effective and becoming. It will be worn also on other social occasions taking place in the evening. Velvet picturesque hats, semi-dress hats and toques and tailored hats, meeting every need of the bride for headwear are to be found in this shop. Smart tailored hats are shown for women, girls and children of all ages as are also more elaborate designs. Some of the models are from Paris; some from New York and others are Walsh's own designs.

The wise hostess in planning her dinner or luncheon party never neglects to pay careful attention to the cards that mark the places and the favors that appear with different courses. They have been known to save many a situation besides adding to the brilliancy of the affair. At the Berkeley Favor Shop in the Berkeley building some lovely novelties are to be found. They are suitable for all kinds of dinners and luncheons, for the bridal dinner, the bride's luncheon for her maids, and the groom's dinner to his bachelor friends; snappy hallowe'en favors, mottoes, ice and flower cases and table decorations of all kinds, as well as novel cotton favors.

It was nearly 40 years ago that Jean M. Chamut started in Boston to sell fine gloves direct from the factory to the wearer. In all that time the business has gone on with but few interruptions, so that his name is well known and stands for a fine line of goods. As now organized the business is under the name of J. M. Chamut and Co., and is starting a new retail department on Boylston street. The opening is being held in kid, leather and silk is carried for women, men and children. The choicest product of the factory at St. Martin, Valmeroux, will be brought here. Women's hosiery in silk, cotton and lisle also will be carried. The made-to-order service which has heretofore been a feature of the business will be continued as formerly.

Natsu cloth is a fabric new to this part of the world and it is proving a welcome addition to the window and door-hanging materials we already have. It is light weight and semi-transparent, as its name implies, woven in Japan and handled exclusively by A. A. Vantine & Co. It comes in two-toned effects, blue and white, green and white, yellow and white, and also in the darker colors of deep blue, gold and brown.

For the girl going away to school nothing seems prettier for her evening or dress gown than the smoked frocks made at the Davis East India house of silk, or thin, soft, light wool. They are simple, and effective, a suitable accompaniment to the freshness and youth of the school girl.

For her older sister, or her mother, they are made up elaborately if it is so desired but the smoking itself is such a beautiful ornamentation, no other is needed.

The fact that "no hand touches" (the fruit) from the time it is washed, wrapped and packed by white-gloved workmen until it is opened up in your home" in itself is a recommendation for the oranges and grapefruit sent out by the Florida Citrus Exchange. This is a cooperative organization of progressive growers of the state of Florida and operates under stringent laws. It guarantees that all the fruit is carefully picked, inspected and properly packed, that no immature or unripe fruit, none that is artificially ripened, ever goes into the box.

It is unfortunately true that an orange that is green may be made to appear perfectly ripe, but this fruit is never so treated. For this reason, it is contended, it is well to buy the fruit by the box under a guarantee of its excellence. Not only is good fruit assured by buying in this way, says the exchange, but it is cheaper.

narrow widths are growing in favor. These rings are always carried in stock by A. Stowell & Co., Inc., and others are made to order on short notice. When as sometimes happens a special design is wanted, the firm is prepared to execute it quickly.

The exhibition of vacuum cleaners at the store of the Jordan Marsh Company is of interest to every housewife. There are several kinds, all of them good, for this company makes a practice of carrying no other, but differing in mechanism and quality. The "Pneuvac" is regarded as a high grade machine. It is friction, less, oilless, and noiseless. It has a powerful suction and is fitted with a dial. There are two kinds, one is run by hand and the other by electric power. The Magic is probably the least expensive good cleaner made. It is simple, and light, and does good work. There are other makes also, each having some feature that makes it especially attractive.

Having three centers of trade, Boston, New York and Chicago, the N. P. Feather Company has an advantage not possessed by many such firms in securing stock. It carries a large variety of ostrich feathers and willow plumes for which but moderate prices are asked. The cleaning, curling, repairing and dyeing of feathers are made a specialty of by this company. Feathers taken to them are combined, remade, renovated and restored until they appear about as beautiful as they did in the first place.

The Macular Parker Company is showing a line of medium and heavy weight suits for men that are very attractive. Special prices are quoted on some unfinished blue serges with corded seams and semi-peak lapels, fancy mixed chevrons and invisible herringbone. A little more expensive are the fancy worsteds in the smooth and rough finishes. They are in stripes, diagonals and plaids in light and dark grays and browns. Some coats have the long, soft roll lapels with high cut vests.

LIBRARY ACQUIRES NEW BOOKS OF ART

"English Pastels" and "The Makers of Black Basaltes" Are Attractive and Vie With Latest Magazines in Interest

A RECENT art book at the Boston public library is "English Pastels," by R. R. M. See, published by C. Bell & Sons, London, 1911. It has 20 colored reproductions and 41 half tones, all portraits. In England there has been established the "Walpole Society," to devote attention to the old English portrait painters, who have long ago been forgotten and overlooked.

An exhibition was organized in Paris, April, 1911, representative of the work of the English portrait painters of the eighteenth century who worked in pastel and pencil, gouache and crayon, and M. See had charge of collecting the works from all over the United Kingdom.

Some of the better known artists represented are Sir Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Gainsborough, Henry Romney, Angelica Kauffman, Peter Moreland, Sir Henry Raeburn and John Constable.

Another book, "The Makers of Black Basaltes," by Capt. M. H. Grant, is devoted to a species of ware essentially British, distinguished by purity of form, dignity of color, restraint of ornament and exquisiteness of paste.

It describes the black wares of the past, the products of Josiah Wedgwood and Wedgwood & Bentley, the later productions and the potters of Staffordshire and the provinces, with a few hints for collectors, marks, etc.

Among recent art magazines at the

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NEW YORK CITY PAYS TWO-THIRDS OF STATE TAX

ALBANY, N. Y. New York city will pay \$4,301,345 of the \$6,072,706 which is to be raised by direct tax in the state for the expenses of the state government during the fiscal year beginning Tuesday. This means that the 57 counties outside of New York city will pay of this direct tax only \$1,771,421.

New York county will pay \$3,211,577. Kings county \$848,328, Queens county \$200,986 and Richmond county \$41,742.

The state board of equalization has adopted the equalization table for 1911.

CAMPAIGN IN OX CART

MARLBORO, Mass.—Farmer Theodore Temple, independent candidate for mayor of Marlboro in 1909 and 1910, is going to be a candidate this year. Farmer Temple says that he will campaign as in the two previous years, in his oxcart drawn by his famous oxen.

MAINE WILL FLOAT AND MAY DEPART UNDER OWN STEAM

HAVANA—An examination of the after section of the battleship Maine, comprising about one third the full length of the ship, has convinced the engineers of the feasibility of building a bulkhead in it and floating it out of the cofferdam. The fitting of a bulkhead for it is received from the North.

There is still a possibility that the engines of the battleship are in such condition that they can be restored to service and with temporary boilers permit of the wreck proceeding out of the harbor under her own steam. This course probably will not be adopted, however, on account of the expense.

RIO GRANDE HEAD RESIGNS

DENVER—The resignation of Horace W. Clarke, second vice-president and general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, is announced.

NEWSPAPER MEN CALLED THE BEST TRADE PROMOTERS

"A good plan for this country, before sending us any more commercial travelers, would be to send a few intelligent newspaper men with a roving commission to take note of the commercial needs of the country and the likes and dislikes of its people. This is not my idea, it is what England, Germany, Austria and Spain are doing today."

ARGUE NEW YORK ANTI-FUSION RULE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Arguments on the question as to whether or not the anti-fusion clause of the Levy election law is constitutional were heard yesterday by the court of appeals. United in the attack upon that section of the law which, it is declared, was drafted with a view of making Tammany's hold on New York secure, were the Republicans and Independence League organizations and the Citizens Union.

BOSTON TEACHERS AT CLUB MEETING

About 1000 women teachers of Boston gathered for the meeting of the Boston Teachers Club in Copley hall.

The president, Miss Anna C. Murdock of the Prince school, welcomed the guests and introduced Miss Lucille Eaton Hill, recently of Wellesley, who gave an illustrated talk.

In the receiving line were Miss Murdock, Miss Catherine McGinley, Miss Frances Forsyth, Miss Lina K. Eaton, vice-president, Miss Shasha G. Row, corresponding secretary, Miss Mary R. Thomas, McKissick treasurer, Miss Katherine G. Garrity assistant treasurer, Miss Mary L. Foley, Miss Clara B. Shaw, Miss Sarah B. C. Lane, Miss Edith L. Phelan, Miss Gertrude L. Gardner, Miss Helen Torrey, Miss Katherine J. Daily and Miss Nellie E. Powers directors.

PLATFORMS IN JERSEY ADOPTED

TRENTON, N. J.—Both state conventions, Republicans and Democrats, adopted their platforms yesterday without a contention. The latter was eulogistic of the administration of Governor Wilson, and only the Governor's earnest appeal to the convention prevented the adoption of a resolution recommending him for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

The Republican convention was in session but a brief time and carried out without any friction the program outlined by the Republican leaders. The platform adopted was characterized by its sponsors as "conservatively progressive."

TRAVEL UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail Thursdays from New York, 12 noon, Pier 16, East River (ft. Fulton St.) JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA—CONNECTING FOR PACIFIC PORTS, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

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BOSTON TO NEW YORK
By Rail and Boat, DAILY and SUNDAY
New Management, Improved Service
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

COLORADO ON CREST OF CONTINENT

Land of Silver and Sunshine, of Awe-Inspiring Canyons, Snow-Crowned Mountains and Fertile Plains, State Is Making Great Progress

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

CAPITOL BUILT OF COLORADO GRANITE



(Photo by L. C. McClure)

State House cost \$2,800,000 and from it one gets fine view of Denver, which gained 59 per cent in people in past ten years

sunshine every year and soils that are equalled nowhere outside of the semi-arid states, the owner of an irrigated farm in Colorado can produce fruits, grains and vegetables in quantities that are almost incredible to men who are not familiar with the results that are obtained under these conditions, and in quality that is synonymous with perfection. Grand Junction peaches, Rocky Ford cantaloupes and Greeley potatoes have a reputation that is world-wide. The same high quality is characteristic of all the other products of Colorado farms and orchards.

Varied Industries Thrive

Manufacturing has been of later development than mining and agriculture in Colorado, but substantial progress can be reported and capital is rapidly taking advantage of some of the exceptional opportunities offered. Smelting and other metallurgical plants were the first large manufacturing enterprises in this state. Steel is made on a large scale at Pueblo. The Portland cement industry is well established. Beet sugar factories are coming sunshine in northern Colorado, in the Arkansas valley and on the western slope. Many other industries are in a thriving condition, and their number is constantly increasing. In fact, the manufacturing opportunities of the state are at the beginning of a period of expansion in which there will be rich rewards for capital and a widening field for labor of a high class.

In mining and agriculture, although more progress has been made, an equal growth may be expected. Carefully collected estimates show that Colorado, although its farms last year yielded \$151,000,000, had to import agricultural products to the value of \$32,000,000. Owing to exceptionally favorable conditions, these products can be raised in Colorado more profitably than they can be raised in the states from which they are imported. Merely to supply the demands of the home market, Colorado today needs 30,000 more farmers. In mining, the extension of the distributing lines of the electric power companies to the most remote districts, and the construction of metallurgical plants that in some cases are treating even \$3 ore at a profit have made immense additions to the amount of pay are available. As a large part of the population and capital of the state is actively engaged in mining, and as the aggregate of loose capital must be small in a state where the demands for development are so large, existing conditions are most favorable for the investment of outside capital. Money, thought and work are all prolific when transplanted to Colorado.

Colorado sits like a saddle on the crest of the continent. It is a country of mountains and plains, of awe-inspiring canyons and peaceful valleys, of great silent places and noisy marts, of untamed wilderness and broad expanses of the most fertile soil under the most intensive cultivation. The eternal snow fields of the mountains furnish a never failing supply of water for the irrigation of farms, gardens and orchards in a land of almost perpetual sunshine. Differences of altitude afford a wide variety of climates, but all of them are characterized by an absence of humidity that modifies both heat and cold and renders winter and summer alike delightful.

In sequestered corners of southern Colorado may be found pastoral communities where herds of goats are still used as threshing machinery. In the capital and the lesser cities, in the mining and agricultural districts throughout the state are a capable and progressive people who are transforming the abundant natural resources of the state into productive wealth, and grappling successfully with the most difficult problems of modern society.

Mine and Soil Give Wealth

Gold was the magnet that brought the first rush of fortune-seekers to Colorado in 1859. In the production of gold Colorado today ranks first among the states of the Union. During a half century of mining the total metal production of the state has exceeded a billion dollars in value; and owing to the progress of recent years in mining and metallurgy the opportunities for engaging in profitable production of ore in the mining camps of Colorado are better and more numerous than ever before.

Colorado, however, is no longer preeminently a mining state. The value of its farm products is now more than double the wealth produced by its mines and quarries. With moisture always at its command, more than 300 days of

ment in Colorado. The State University, School of Mines, Agricultural College and normal schools are given liberal support out of the state revenues, and maintain a high standard of efficiency. They are all active agents in the building of the commonwealth. Especially noteworthy is the interest in the building of the commonwealth. Especially noteworthy is the interest in the building of the commonwealth. Especially noteworthy is the interest in the building of the commonwealth.

Capital Growing Rapidly

Denver, "Queen City of the Plains," the state capital, is beautifully situated on the South Platte river, 15 miles east of the base of the Rocky mountains. The census of last year gave its population as 213,381, a gain of 39.4 per cent in the past decade. The city is 1960 miles west of New York and 1377 miles east of San Francisco. Here is located the newest and most modern in the manner of equipment and appointment of the government buildings, built at a cost of \$800,000; expense of equipment, \$425,000. The Denver auditorium, with a seating capacity of 12,000, cost \$700,000; its stock show stadium, seating 7500, cost \$250,000; its bronze Arch of Welcome, with a finish of verme antique, was erected by private subscription at an expense of \$22,500. The city has an area of 60 square miles, and its 29 parks include 1683 acres. The state capital stands on Capitol hill, where is obtained the best view of the city. The building is constructed of Colorado granite and cost \$2,800,000. The Capitol grounds cover three squares.

Pueblo contains 44,395 people; Colorado Springs, 29,078; other Colorado cities of prominence include Leadville, Cripple Creek, Boulder, Trinidad and Victor.

SPENT \$5 A VOTE IN PLACES TO WIN U. S. SENATE SEAT

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Much of the necessity for expending an amount as great as \$107,793 to get the nomination for Mr. Stephenson at the primaries in 1908 was declared by witnesses before the Senate committee investigating his election to the Senate, to be due to opposition exerted by Senator La Follette's followers. To organize each of the 2200 precincts in the state it was necessary to spend money liberally, they said.

Rodney Sackett, who is a clerk in the United States Senate, testified he worked in the Milwaukee headquarters and had the handling of about \$98,000. He spent money in paying salaries and traveling expenses of workers who were sent over the state to boom Stephenson's candidacy. He kept a card index record of the expenditures, but after the campaign he destroyed them.

"A man has to be ready to spend \$200,000 to get the senatorial nomination in this state. Isn't that so?" asked Senator Sutherland.

"Well, if he hasn't got the money he'd better keep out of politics," responded the witness.

It was pointed out that in some counties Senator Stephenson spent an amount equal to \$5 a vote.

TWO COMETS ARE VISIBLE

GENEVA, N. Y.—The new comet recently discovered by Biela's in Europe was observed Tuesday morning by Dr. William R. Brooks at Smith observatory. "Thus two comets are now visible in the morning sky, Brooks' in the northeast under the handle of the big dipper, and the new one low down in the eastern sky."

EARLY PLYMOUTH DAYS LIVE AGAIN

William Bradford Has Left for Modern Times the Rich Story of the Pioneers in First Instance of New England Writing

Through the fourth paper in the second series of studies in early American literature, there runs the story of William Bradford, the "Father of Plymouth" and its first and best historian, who stands at the very portal of New England literary accomplishment.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, the "father of Plymouth," was also its first and best historian, and stands at the portal of New England literature. He was born in the Yorkshire village of Ansteyfield, a farmer's son, heir to a good estate.

While very young he became interested in the Bible and in the Puritan teaching, and soon connected himself with the little band of separatists gathered about the Rev. Richard Clifton at Scrooby, about two miles distant. Here he came under the influence of William Brewster in a close friendship which lasted throughout their lives.

Bradford was one of the party of fleeing Puritans that was separated by the sudden appearance of officers to intercept them just as they were embarking near Grimsby. The men of the company had already gone on board, probably to carry goods, and the Dutch captain, considering only his own safety, hoisted anchor and sailed away, despite the entreaties of those on board and of the wives and children left on the shore. Out at sea a storm arose. As the vessel was plunging beneath the crests of the waves and seemed to be lost, amid the panic-stricken cries of the sailors were heard the calm voices of Bradford and his friends—these Lord men—saying, over and over, "Yet, Lord, thou canst save." When they finally arrived at Amsterdam, all safe, the survival of the ship was looked upon by mariners as a miracle. Bradford was then but 18.

In Leyden he learned silk weaving and when he came of age sold his little patrimony in Ansteyfield, putting the money into a business of making fustian. He is therefore called a fustian maker in the record of his marriage to Dorothy May, from England, then living in Amsterdam. She came in the Mayflower with him, but never set her foot upon the soil of the new country, having accidentally fallen from the Mayflower while it awaited in Provincetown harbor, the decision as to a landing place.

He afterward married Alice Southworth, a young widow, who came out from England in the Anne.

Bradford was 33 years old when he succeeded John Carver as Governor of Plymouth, and was thereafter elected annually except for a few years when he declined to serve, until he passed away in 1657. Scarcely has any community had so unselfish a ruler—a "shepherd guardian of his human fold," eulogizes Mather, quoting from Plato, and in this instance exaggerating not at all.

He was a man of wider study than most of the Pilgrims. He knew Latin and Greek, something of French, and had made a conquest of the Dutch tongue while in Holland. In his later days at Plymouth he began the study of Hebrew, and not the least interesting pages of two of his books are those covered with Hebrew roots and exercises, and Scriptural passages in Hebrew interlined with English. He left a collection of 275 books, no one else in Plymouth, except Elder Brewster, having nearly so many. Far the greater number were of a theological or religious nature, but there were a few histories. Then there were Latin books bequeathed to his son Samuel, to encourage him in bringing up one of his sons to learning, which son was to inherit the books in his turn, and do likewise.

Bradford's first work, printed in London in 1622, was entitled, "A Relation or Journal of the Beginnings and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth in New England." This journal covers the time from September, 1620, when the Mayflower sailed, to that 23d of March when Carver was re-elected Governor of Plymouth under the government constituted by the Mayflower compact. It has borne the name of "Mourt's Relation," because George Morton, Bradford's brother-in-law, who edited it, wrote a preface which he signed "G. Mourt."

The "Relation" contains a transcript of Pastor Robinson's precious letter received as the Pilgrims left England, and the account of four missions to as many neighboring Indian tribes. These were probably written by Edward Winslow who was a joint author with Bradford in this volume. There was also a pamphlet by Robert Cushman, concerning the lawfulness of plantations. The compilation is now named as "Bradford and Winslow's Journal."

In this first instance of New England writing, Bradford and Winslow had the honor of authorship thrust upon them, as the documents were sent to England with no other supposition than that they would circulate as manuscript, Morton, however, says he "thought it not a misse to make them more general." It would have taken many months to wait for the consent of the writers.

A few copies of this valuable book are in libraries in this country and there is one in the British museum; John Smith incorporated an abstract of it in his "General Historie," and part of it is to be found in "Purchas His Pilgrimes." Within comparatively recent years several reliable reprints have been made.

As the first historical writing concerning New England produced upon its soil, it has a unique interest and offers a useful introduction to the study of

the Plymouth colony. It is somewhat difficult to distinguish the work of each author, but the account of the third expedition, in search of a site, is sure to be Bradford's and from that the following excerpts are taken.

"Wednesday the sixth of December we set out: (it) being very cold and hard weather. We were a long while after we launched from the ship, before we could get clear of a sandy point, which lay within less than a furlong of the same. . . . At length we got clear of the sandy point, and got up the soil; and within an hour or two we got under the weather shore, and then had smoother water and better sailing; but it was very cold; for the water froze on our clothes, and made them many times like coats of iron."

"They were attacked by Indians who had learned to look only for cruelty from white men, and supposed all were alike. This is known as the 'first encounter,' though Standish and those with him succeeded in driving the Indians off without bloodshed."

"We followed them about a quarter of a mile, but we left six to keep our shallop, for we were careful of our business. Then we shouted all together two several times, and shot off a couple of muskets, and so returned. This we did that they might see that we were not afraid of them, nor discouraged. Thus it pleased GOD to vanquish our enemies, and give us deliverance."

"By their noise we could not guess that they were less than 30 or 40, though some thought that they were many more."

"Yet in the dark of the morning we could not so well discern them among the trees; as they could see us, by our fireside."

"We took up 18 of their arrows; which we have sent to England by Master Jones (captain of the Mayflower); some whereof were headed with brass; others, with hart's horn; and others with eagle's claws. Many more, no doubt, were shot, for these we found were nearly covered with leaves."

"Yet, by the especial Providence of God, none of them either hit, or hurt, us; though many came close by us, and on every side of us, and some coats, which hung up in our barricoes, were shot through and through. So, after we had given God thanks for our deliverance, we took our shallop, and went on our journey, and called this place 'The First Encounter.'"

In the midst of a storm their pilot lost his way and it seemed likely their shallop would be wrecked.

"Yet still the Lord kept us, and we bare up for an island before us (Clark's island) and recovering that island, being compassed about with many rocks and dark night growing upon us, it pleased the divine Providence that we fall upon a piece of sandy ground; where our shallop did ride safe and secure all night. And coming upon a strong island; (we) kept our watch all night, in the rain, upon that island, and, in the morning we marched about it and found no inhabitants at all. And here we made our rendezvous all that day (it) being Saturday."

"Tenth of December. On the Sabbath day we rested."

"And on Monday we sounded the harbor and found it a very good harbor for our shipping. We march also into the land, and found divers cornfields and little running brooks. A place very good for situation."

"So we returned to our ships again, with good news to the rest of our people; which did much comfort their hearts."

"On the 15th day we weighed anchor to go to the place we had discovered, and coming within two leagues of the land we could not fetch the harbor; . . . But it pleased GOD that, the next day, being Saturday, the 16th, the wind came fair, and we put to sea again and came safely into a safe harbor."

Bradford also left in manuscript three "Dialogues" and some verses. The first of the former was named, with true seventeenth century verbiage—"A Dialogue, or the Sum of a Conference Between some Young Men born in New England and sundry ancient men that came out of Holland and old England." Written in 1648, it was first printed in Young's "Chronicles" in 1841. It relates to the views of the separatists and includes brief biographies of some of their leading men. Of the second, nothing is now known.

The third, "concerning the church and the government thereof," was written in 1652. It is, of course, ecclesiastical in character, firm in its position that Congregationalism is the only true polity. The language is harsh, the condemnation sweeping whenever anything favoring of prelaty is under consideration. The fundamental proposition laid down is the entire sufficiency of the Scriptures for the constituting and governing of the church, and he quotes with thundering emphasis and narrow application,—"Extra bibulum non est veritas infallibilis."

The tractate shows his wide acquaintance with the ecclesiastical controversy of the time; he quotes from and confutes Calvin as fearlessly as he attacks Gillespie, the Scottish reformer, and he excerpts approvingly from the works of the Bishop of Salisbury and from Dr. Whitaker, whose son was "the apostle of Virginia." As he winds up triumphantly with a Greek text from the book of Romans, the momentary impression upon the reader is, that now, at last, the final word has been said.

The original of this interesting document is a volume five inches by three in size, numbering about 150 pages, and is now the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society; as are also the few leaves extant of the first dialogue. . . . Depend to your wisdom some small

bookes written by his owne hand to bee improved as, on shall see meet. In special I comend to you a little book with a black cover, wherein there is a word to Plymouth and a word to Boston, and a word to New England, with sundry useful verses."

So wrote Bradford in his will. The verses to New England are historical, and also give a valuable account of the condition of the colonies at the time (about 1652) that they were written. For this reason they were printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1810.

In a description of the productions of the land occur these lines, which, besides their engaging resemblance to the singing game of childhood, "How oats, peas, beans and barley grow," are very comforting in view of what we know of the scantiness of the Pilgrim fare at first.

"New plantations were in each place begun And with inhabitants were filled soon. All sorts of grain which our own land doth yield, Was hither brought, and sown in every field;

As wheat and rye, barley, oats, beans and peas, Here all thrive, and they profit from them raise; All sorts of roots and herbs in garden grow, Parsnips, carrots, turnips, or what you'll sow,

Onions, melons, cucumbers, radishes, Skirrets, beets, coleworts and fair cabbages. "Here grows fine flowers many, and 'mongst those, The fair white lily and sweet fragrant rose. Many good wholesome berries here you'll find, Fit for man's use, almost of every kind, Pears, apples, cherries, plums, quinces and peach Are now no dainties; you may have of each, Nuts and grapes of several sorts are here If you will take the pains them to seek for."

The greater part of the work is upon graver themes, and the heart of the father of the Plymouth colony discloses its deep yearnings over the falling away

of many from the early high standards of morality. Near the close this breaks forth in the following passage, which rudeness of form cannot rob of its affecting appeal:

"When I think on what I have often read How, when the elders and Joshua were dead, Who had seen those great works and then could tell What God had done and wrought for Israel; Yet they did soon forget and turn aside, And in his truth and ways did not abide; But in the next age did degenerate, I wish this may not be New England's fate: . . .

"O my dear friends, and children whom I love, To cleave to God, let these lines you move, . . .

The closing lines of "A Word to Boston" are a brotherly warning: "Thou who hast grown in wealth and store, Do not forget that thou wast poor, And lift not up thyself in pride, From truth and justice turn not aside. . . . Live ye in peace, I could say more, Oppress ye not the weak and poor. The trade is all in your own hand, Take heed ye do not wrong the land, Lest he that hath lift you on high, When as the poor to him do cry, Do throw you down from your high state, And make you poor and desolate."

In the "Word to New England" is still more manifest the sad sense that possessed Bradford in his later years that the purity, integrity and tolerance of the earliest comers was being measurably replaced by the zeal for money-getting and the superstitious intolerance that a later generation displayed, and he was not without occasion for this lament. Had his counsel been heeded, some of the darkest pages of New England history might have been spared.

As poetry, Governor Bradford's verses have no claim, and it is difficult to reconcile the gulf between these awkward rhymes and his impressive prose. But as a separate glimpse into the mental workings of a remarkable man, they have their instructive place.

"The customary use among the Pilgrims of writing the name of God in capitals has been spoken of in Paper I of this New England group. (Bradford's most important work, his "History of Plymouth Plantation," will be considered in a following paper.)

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FAMOUS UNIVERSITY IN SCOTLAND OBSERVES ITS FIRST 500 YEARS OF WORK AND SUCCESS

St. Andrews Celebrations Conclude With a Visit to College in Dundee Which Has Been Modern Offshoot

COLOR TRANSFORMS

Delegates From All Over the World Gather to Join in the Festivity and British Statesman Gives Address

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The celebrations held in honor of the quinqucentenary of St. Andrews University concluded with a visit to university college, Dundee, an offshoot of St. Andrews University, founded by Miss Baxter and Dr. Boyd Baxter.

This college started in 1881 with three villas surrounded by beautiful shady lawns. Since then, several new buildings have been added, and the whole now forms a thoroughly well-equipped center for the study of certain modern branches of learning, and is a valuable addition to the resources of the older university.

Origin Is Described

The foreign delegates and other guests were received on their arrival by Lord Camperdown, the president of the college, and conducted into the gymnasium where several interesting speeches were made, notably one by Lord Rosebery who gave an amusing account of the origin of the college.

The president said that while the college could not pretend to create traditions and memories, its members might do something to uphold and perpetuate the memories of the university to which they belonged, and if they could not lay claim to antiquity, they at all events might lay claim to possessing the vigor and energy of youth.

Rivalry Generous

Lord Balfour of Burleigh said that if Dundee had not all the traditions of St. Andrews, there was no city in Scotland with a greater store of picturesque history, and there was no community which enjoyed a more enlightened civic patriotism. St. Andrews and Dundee were rivals in the sense that it was a generous rivalry to see each giving of the best to promote the common good.

The afternoon was spent in visits to the principal public buildings and manufactures of Dundee and in excursions round the neighborhood. In the evening the guests returned to St. Andrews, where the celebrations closed with a students' dinner and a students' hall.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—After a torchlight procession by students in fantastic dresses on the eve of the great occasion, the official celebration of the quinqucentenary of St. Andrews University began with the reception of the foreign and other distinguished visitors by the chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Delegates from more than 100 universities and upwards of 40 other societies, representing almost every country of Europe as well as the United States of America and the British dominions from all over the world, had gathered in the little old-fashioned town to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Scotland's oldest university, thus showing the esteem in which St. Andrews is held as a place of learning.

The quiet gray streets were transformed into a blaze of color, such as is seldom seen in the land of oaks and hemlock, as the procession of foreign delegates in gowns and hoods of all the colors of the rainbow and several intermediate shades, the various officials from other Scottish towns, such as Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee, in their state robes, the St. Andrews students in scarlet, and last of all, the chancellor in his gorgeous golden garment, marched through the town on the way to the parish church.

King's Letter Read

The chancellor began by reading the following letter which he had received from the King, signed by his majesty's own hand:

"I desire to express my regret that I cannot be present at the festival of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University of St. Andrews. I am deeply sensible of the national significance of the celebration of this event in the history of the oldest university in Scotland, and recognize with pride the association of my predecessors with St. Andrews. I desire to assure the court, senate, graduates and students of the university that I heartily sympathize with this auspicious event in their corporate life and trust that it may conduce in all ways to the well being and success of the university.

"GEORGE R. & L."

Lord Balfour then proceeded to welcome the foreign delegates and other visitors after which he made an interesting speech describing the early history of St. Andrews and dealing with the influence of university education in social and public life.

This was followed by the presentation of some 150 addresses to the chancellor, the lips of delivering and accepting them being much enlivened by the in-

roduction of appropriate national music as each foreign representative was summoned to the platform.

Tableaux Historique

In the evening a series of historical tableaux illustrating various incidents in the story of St. Andrews was given by some of the students.

The chief event of Thursday's celebrations, perhaps even of the entire week, was the installation of Lord Rosebery as lord rector of the university, and the remarkable oration with which he inaugurated the ceremony.

Beginning with the early days of St. Andrews, whose foundation in an age of ignorance past all belief he looks upon as, "the greatest fact of Scottish history during that century," Lord Rosebery said that "the planting of the first Scottish university in this bleak north was analogous to the erection of a lighthouse on a rocky and savage coast, only on a higher plane and with a larger scope."

He described at some length the barbarism that prevailed in Scotland 500 years ago, and the unpromising conditions with which the infant university had to cope, yet in spite of which it survived, alone among all the institutions of 1411, partly, perhaps, because it had kept itself aloof from politics, and partly because it was too poor to plunder and too insignificant to arouse fear.

Then, looking back over the centuries, Lord Rosebery asked his hearers to imagine what the first rector of the university would say if he were among them

today. He would rejoice in the present-day freedom from religious intolerance. He would contemplate with complacency the suppression of violence by law. He would see on the whole a constant movement for the betterment of the world.

Lord Rosebery concluded his address with an exhortation to those present as "the heirs and offspring of five centuries of serene and laborious life," to aim high and follow their light, facing the storms and tribulations of life with the same patient strength which had enabled their ancient university to endure and survive the revolutions of five centuries.

At the close of the address, a large number of honorary degrees were conferred upon various scholars, divines and others present.

During the evening a banquet was held in the Bell Pettigrew museum, a new building used for the first time that night, which had been presented to the university of St. Andrews by the wife of a former professor.

Mr. Balfour Is Star

On this occasion Mr. Balfour was the star of the evening, and his speech was received with enthusiastic applause. Commencing with the apologetic statement that since the whole field of the university history had already been, not only reaped, but gleaned by the chancellor and the lord rector, there remained but little for him to say, Mr. Balfour proceeded to give two reflections which occurred to him. A great international assembly of learning was represented in that room, and in that way they were carrying on the traditions of the great

medieval universities who from the beginning were international in their character, and welcomed students from every country in the world, irrespective even of national hostilities.

Task Is International

"There is something splendid in this idea of a great international task to be carried on, in which all the nations of the world are equally interested, in which all sections of humanity to whatever race they may belong, or whatever religion they may profess, are all equally concerned," said Mr. Balfour.

"And I hope and I believe, that, as this common consciousness comes more and more home to the peoples of Europe, it will become more and more impossible for them to find themselves divided upon other questions, so that when the next 500 years have passed the Lord Rector of that day will regard international warfare with the same disgust, and will speak of it with the same moral disdain with which Lord Rosebery speaks of medieval Scotland."

Mr. Balfour then spoke of the magnitude of the growth of knowledge which had taken place within the last three generations compared with former periods. If that rate of progress were maintained, he said, it was impossible to form the slightest conjecture of what the world would be even 100 years hence. In conclusion Mr. Balfour stated that he saw no reason to doubt that our descendants would look back upon us as merely beginners and pioneers in the great field of discovery which was open to mankind.

METHODS OF CANALEJAS CAUSE STRONG OPPOSITION IN SPAIN

Outbreak Reported Is Not Unexpected as Political Methods of Premier Give Rise to New Resentment

RIOTING SERIOUS

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—Those who read the series of able articles contributed a year ago to The Christian Science Monitor by a correspondent in Spain, thoroughly versed in the politics of the peninsula, as well as the articles in which the developments of Spanish policy have since been traced in the paper, will perhaps not be altogether surprised at the sudden mid-September outbreak of the present year. The seriousness of this outbreak is manifested in the measures adopted by the government for its suppression.

Revolt Brings Action

The proclamation of martial law throughout the whole kingdom is a step only justifiable and only capable of being taken in a great emergency. That the government holds in its hands the proof of a widespread revolt against the present political conditions seems evident; in any case, that such conditions exist is manifest to every one. Under a series of local strikes, to be developed eventually into a general strike, a revolutionary propaganda culminating in the proclamation of the commune in the province of Valencia has been organized.

In Barcelona, the headquarters of the revolutionary elements in the kingdom, the plans of the republicans, if the revolutionaries in this instance may be so described, seem to have been betrayed, and the rising there for the moment, at any rate, delayed. From all other parts of the country however comes information of revolutionary risings.

"The situation is most pronounced," Senor Canalejas declared, "in the province of Valencia. At Cagente and Alcala the commune has been proclaimed. Alcala is entirely in the hands of the revolutionaries. The town hall and other public buildings have been burned, a bridge blown up and the railway cut. Troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbances, but it is impossible yet to say how far these disturbances reach."

The Premier gave further details of the outbreak, which he declared was certainly backed by the Socialists and anarchists, and possibly by the Republicans of the extreme left. Their plan of organization he described as the work of an international committee, and he declared that such conditions justified the suspension of the constitution.

Outbreak Organized

The outbreak, coming as it does almost simultaneously with the food riots in France and Vienna, points to a widespread movement, organized, as Senor Canalejas declared, by an international committee. The enormously enhanced cost of living, which seems to have been so largely instrumental in provoking the disturbances in France and Austria, does not seem to have played a great part in the Spanish rising. What has probably led to it has been the example and success of the Republican movement in Portugal, combined with the steadily growing resentment of the country against the political methods of Senor Canalejas.

Senor Canalejas came into power on a great wave of popular feeling. The return of Senor Maura on the one side, and of Senor Moret on the other, had for the moment become impossible, neither the conservatism of the former nor the liberalism of the latter being acceptable to the constituencies. Senor Canalejas promised a Liberal regime, which should

be free from the mistakes of Senor Moret, and which while absolutely firm in its determination to preserve order, should be sufficiently advanced to carry certain legislation, and in particular to enforce the dissolved laws with respect to the religious orders. Those who remember the early days of the Canalejas ministry, will remember the large part which the revival of these laws played in the support given to the premier, and his unhesitating declarations of his intention to enforce them, in spite of any opposition from the Vatican.

Policy Not Carried Out

The declaration of this policy to a large extent weakened the revolutionary forces throughout the country. The Republicans under Senor Lerroux, even gave a sort of conditional support to the ministry and had the premier carried out his promises, it is doubtful whether the outbreak of today would have been possible.

Little by little, however, it began to be apparent to all the advanced political camps, that Senor Canalejas was simply playing the part which had been played by previous prime ministers and that all that had happened had been that the policy of rotation had once more come into play, and that nothing particular was going to happen. The religious orders, breathed again, even if they had ever been very seriously disturbed, for, as was pointed out at the time in these

columns, the men behind the political scenes very much doubted the ability of Senor Canalejas to carry out the policy he had outlined, or even his own supreme conviction of the safety attempt.

Policy Short-Sighted

The revolution in Portugal provided the Spanish ministry with an argument, which there is no reason to imagine was not to them a genuine one, for setting aside the legislation which had been so looked forward to. It was a short-sighted policy, for it at once let loose all the revolutionary elements which had been largely fettered by the public hopes of constitutional action being taken by the government.

The international machinery of the disposal of the Socialists was at once put in action. A visit of two delegates of the Confederation Generale de Travail was followed by a declaration from the premier that such political demonstrations would not be permitted in the future; but the premier had himself supplied, through his own wavering, the propulsion of which the revolutionists were in need. The conviction and taken possession of the country that the Canalejas ministry was nothing but another spoke in the wheel of political rotation, that product which reaches its highest development in the Iberian peninsula, and the revolutionary elements immediately took advantage of the occasion to proclaim a general strike.

BED IS OF THE WRONG LOUIS

Couch Exhibited as Belonging to Louis XIV. Proved of Much Later Date

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—It appears that the so-called bed of Louis XIV., which has for 60 years at least been shown to visitors at the palace of Versailles, is not authentic, that it never belonged to that monarch nor had, in fact, any association whatever with him, but belongs, together with the other decorations in the room, to a much later date.

This information, which is causing considerable public disappointment, has come about through a letter to the Figaro, written by a recent visitor to Versailles who happened to notice on the red and gold upholstery of the hitherto famous bed the name "Grand Freres." His curiosity caused him to make some investigations, which ended in the discovery that this firm was not appointed court furnisher until the year 1810. Further examination established the fact that "Louis XIV's bed" was constructed in the reign of Louis Philippe, and, moreover, in no way resembled that of "le Grand Monarque." The only appointments in the room that actually date from that sovereign's time are the canopy and the counterpane of St. Cyr lace.

M. Pierre de Nolhac, the curator of the palace of Versailles, questioned by one of the representatives of the Figaro as to the value of this opinion, stated that it was altogether correct; that the furniture of this particular room had no value whatever from a commemorative point of view, and that none of the original decoration of the room had escaped the revolutionary sale which had dispersed broadcast the furniture of the royal chateaux. He added that the Duke d'Angoulême had told him many times that the restoration of Louis XIV's bed room was the personal work of his father, Louis Philippe, who was inspired in the work by his own memories of the period prior to 1789. Louis Philippe remembered well having been present, as a prince of the blood, at a famous historical scene, the reception by Louis

XIV. of the members of the "Etats Generaux."

One cannot, however, add M. Pierre de Nolhac, smiling, place implicit confidence in the souvenirs of Louis Philippe, especially as we have in many paintings and engravings in our possession proofs which contradict them entirely. He was mistaken even as to the form of the original bed, which was really supported by columns.

It might, the curator said, be advisable now to change the decorations, however, sacred they might appear, so as to make them more like the original. He had often previously thought of this, as he had also the society of the Amis de Versailles. There were, however, so many more urgent questions to solve that they might be excused, he added, from putting off the solution of this one, although it was sure to be done sooner or later.

FILE ON WATER FOR RESERVOIR

RED BLUFF, Cal.—Wormouth and Herling have filed for record two appropriations of the waters of Bennett creek and Bowers creek. Both filings claim about 60,000 miners' inches of water from Nov. 1 to May 31.

The purpose of the appropriations is to obtain water for irrigation by storing in a reservoir in the southwestern part of Tehama county.

DENVER COLLEGE GETS NEW HALL

DENVER—The \$50,000 which Andrew Carnegie required the Denver University to raise toward its new hall before he would donate the remaining \$50,000 has been raised and news of the fact was sent to Mr. Carnegie.

Ground will be broken in about three weeks. The hall is to be a three-story building of Spanish mission style, with a ground measurement of 89x135 feet.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Seaboard Air Line Railway private car 100, occupied by Dewitt C. Blair and family, passed through Boston today en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to Portsmouth, N. H.

Fred C. Chouteau, assistant train master and Ash V. Bartlett, general master of the Boston & Maine road are arranging a special terminal schedule for the North station.

The private Pullman car Magnet, occupied by William R. Coe and party, passed through Boston today en route from Danville Junction, Me., to New York city.

For a large party of stockholders of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, en route to Manchester, N. H., today, the Foster & Maine road furnished extra service from the North station.

The new Haven road programed 20 special trains for today between Boston and Brockton and ran regular trains to the 12-car limit on account of the Brockton fair.

B. Y. M. - LAW COURSE STARTS

The class in debating and parliamentary law at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union has started with an enrollment of 16 members. The instructor is Alexander H. Elder, A. B., LL. B., Harvard. Mr. Elder, while in college, was a member of two winning Harvard debating teams against Yale.

ATLANTA REJECTS NEW RULE

ATLANTA, Ga.—Voters of this city rejected the proposition to amend Atlanta's charter so that a commission form of government could be established, by a majority of 2945.

Write for prospectus.

Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO SEW?

With our practical instruction in designing, cutting, fitting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, your work will result in perfect garments and at a minimum cost.

Drop in at the College and see what an inexperienced person really can do in the way of turning out a well-made and well-fitting garment.

KEISTER'S LADIES TAILORING COLLEGE

Fortieth and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

Telephone Oakland 2425.

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GIRLS' BOARDING DEPT. 1218 East 47th Street. Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School courses offered.

SEPARATE BUILDINGS AND INDIVIDUAL SUPERINTENDENTS FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DORMITORIES

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SEA A HOME SCHOOL

Genuine happy home life with personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. Seventy acres of pine groves, seashore, ponies, wholesome living and morals are observed especially for results in character and education.

New equipment. Gymnastics. Music. Handwork. Domestic Art. Naval equipment. Address Rev. THOMAS BICKFORD, Miss FAITH BICKFORD, Prins., P. O. Box F East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys, Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Bowling alleys, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts, Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the line of moral development. For information and booklet, address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

School of English Speech and Expression

Elaboration, English and Physical Training. Private and class instruction included in the regular course. Experienced teachers who develop your individual talent. For catalog address MISS MARIE WARE LAUGHTON, PRINCIPAL, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston.

PORTIA SCHOOL OF LAW

THE WOMEN'S DAY & EVENING SCHOOL reopens Oct. 1. Call for new catalog of address Arthur W. McLean, LL.B., J.M., Dean, Box 69, 508 Tremont Temple.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

Pennmanship, Shorthand, Advanced German, Business Law, Begun tonight. 55 others.

B. Y. M. C. UNION

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Wheaton Seminary for Young Women

77th year. Large endowment grants moderate terms. Certificate to College. Advanced course for high school graduates and others. Art and Music. Ample grounds and buildings. Modern gymnasium. Sports, 20 miles from Boston. Circulars free. Rev. Samuel V. Cole, A. M., D. D., Pres.

SOCIAL WORK

THE NEW PROFESSION Training with field work under special instruction. Certificate to College. Single course, \$12.00. Year's Diploma Course, \$25.00. Ninth year opens Oct. 2. Graham Taylor, President, Julia C. LaThrop, vice president. CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS & PHILANTHROPY, 31 W. Lake St., CHICAGO.

THOROUGH PREPARATION

In all subjects for college examinations, orally and by correspondence.

New Eng. College of Languages

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CLAYTON & CRAIG

Night and Day School, Auto, Electrical, Aviation Schools. Classes in evening. Largest electric school in the world. Call or write for catalog. 161 SUMMER ST. SHOPS 15 HARGREAVE ST.

FAMOUS OLD HALL TO BE SOLD

Staffordshire Home of Dukes of Sutherland Finest of Kind in British Isles

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Trentham hall, formerly the Staffordshire home of the Dukes of Sutherland, is to be sold. The site on which it stands was once occupied by a nunnery, built in the time of King Alfred; this was succeeded by an Augustinian priory.

At the time of the dissolution the old hall passed into the hands of Henry VIII, who presented it to the Duke of Suffolk. Subsequently it belonged to Nicholas Leveson, who was lord mayor of London in 1539. A descendant of his, Sir Richard Leveson, built the first definitely recorded mansion here. The present house is the work of Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament. It is a perfect palace built in the Italian style, and is quite the finest of its kind in the British Isles.

It stands on the borders of a delightful park where wide green glades, beautiful vistas and splendid trees abound, and which is the home of great herds of fallow deer. This park has always been open to visitors from Stoke and other towns in the potteries. Here they come in thousands to enjoy its beauty and picnic under its trees.

Trentham is the "Brentham" of Lord Beaconsfield's "Lothair" and many will remember the admirable description he gave of this house and its grounds. "It would be difficult," he said, "to find a fairer scene than Brentham offered,

especially in the lustrous effulgence of a glorious English summer."

The Duke of Sutherland offered the hall not long ago to the potteries as a training college for teachers, an industrial college for the county, or as a center for higher education. It was not, however, found possible to accept it, and its demolition now seems inevitable. Many famous visitors have been entertained here, George IV., the Shah of Persia and Mr. Gladstone among others. The fine belvedere tower, raised to a height of 110 feet, will be disposed of as a whole for re erection elsewhere, while the handsome stone balustrade, carved urns and other valuable accessories will be sold by auction. Already the mansion is dismantled and the library and many of the works of art have been disposed of.

It is a matter of deep regret to all the people in the surrounding country that no steps could be taken to save the famous hall, the show place and playground of the big towns which are near it, but the coming of those very towns has been the reason of its abandonment to the auctioneer, and after that, without doubt to its final and complete demolition.

NEW LINE FOR HICKMAN, KY.

HICKMAN, Ky.—Surveyors are surveying the route for the new electric railway from Paducah to Hickman and intermediate points.

EDUCATIONAL

THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large, well equipped gymnasium with stage, bowling alley, swimming pool, shower baths and recreation rooms. Athletic field with running track, tennis courts, etc. Military organization for the boys. Two large thoroughly modern dormitories, being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Other extensive improvements being made will greatly increase the efficiency of the work. Children under twelve years of age not accepted in the boarding department. Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar grades and a six years High School course. Thirteen years successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$500 and \$550.

Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.

Columbia College of Expression

703 to 710 Stearns Hall, CHICAGO, ILL.

Perfection in vocal expression will increase your personal power, your social attractiveness and your income, whatever your calling. We number among our students ministers, lawyers, salesmen, teachers, readers and others to whom power of argument and effective delivery are the most essential. We train college and high school graduates, fitting them for lucrative positions as Public Readers, Teachers of Vocal Expression and Dramatic Art, preparing them for happier, broader, every day living. The faculty comprises teachers of wide experience and great ability. Fall term opens Sept. 25th. Catalog on request.

National Park SEMINARY

FOR GIRLS, Washington, D.C. (Season)

A unique school for the education of girls by rational, effective means. Amplest group and individual instruction in Academic Studies, Languages, Art, Music, Domestic Science, Art and Crafts, Library and Secretarial work. Pure air, pure water, perfect sanitation. Box 170, Forest Glen, Md.

New York, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, Massee Country School

Boys 7 to 15. Formerly Jr. Dept. Blake Country School. 15 miles from New York. Individual attention for every boy. Classes limited to 6 boys. Masters all college graduates of at least 3 years' experience in the best boys' schools. Boys all live with the family of the Head Master. Prepared for all leading boarding schools. Limited to 40 boys. Enrolling soon. For illustrated catalog, address W. WELLINGTON MASSEE, Ph.D., Head Master.

ERIC PAPE SCHOOL OF ART

Cor. Massachusetts Ave. & Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

14th session opens October 2, 1911. Director and Head Instructor, ERIC PAPE. Drawing, Painting, Illustration, Decorative Design. Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes. SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS. For circular and full particulars address the Secretary.

Mrs. von Mach's School for Girls

OPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4

College preparatory with certificate privileges. Also a strong general course with diploma. A special department for little girls. Exceptional advantages in the languages, domestic science and art. Boarding pupils may be accommodated at the house of a teacher near the school. School building open daily from 3 to 5, after Sept. 15. Circulars sent on request. Address, 488 Beacon street, Boston.

Miss Guild's and Miss Evans' School for Girls

Accredited with the leading colleges for women. General courses, including languages, history of art and domestic science. Advanced course for high school graduates. Special department for girls from 10 to 14. Resident and day pupils. Tel. R. 21046.

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If the
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Orivit Ware

AN ADMIRABLE WEDDING GIFT.

The beauty of this new ware has quickly brought it into great popularity. It is of metal, gold plated and lacquered in beautifully colored designs of flowers and fruits. Sometimes it is combined with crystal, sometimes with oxidized silver. It will neither tarnish nor lose the brightness and delicacy of its coloring. Bon Bon dishes, Pitchers, Vases, Baskets, Trays, Mayonnaise or Sugar Bowls from—\$2 to \$35

A. Howell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter St.,
Boston, - Mass.

Real Leather Mission Rocker

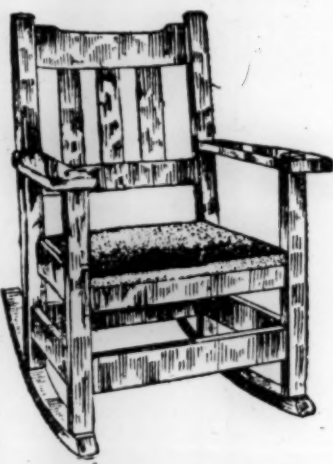
\$4.98

This big comfortable mission rocker is upholstered in Genuine Goat Skin. Goat Skin is a soft, good feeling leather and comes in several colors. This rocker in Early English finish and your choice of Goat Skin upholstery is here at 4.98.

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The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman
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NAIAD DRESS SHIELD

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Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness!

Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.



A Davenport by Day.

seat. Fitted with felted cotton mattress. Has luxur-

ious Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

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The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it.

Roomy wardrobe box under Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

SCALLOPS FOR UNDERWEAR, TOWELS OR SCARFS

Flowers are to be worked in the solid satin stitch



THIS is a very effective scallop for underwear, towel ends or bureau scarfs. The scallops should first be padded and then closely buttonholed. The flowers are worked in the solid satin

stitch, with the leaves and dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 20 should be used. Directions for transferring—In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the

newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

HOME HELPS

When making soup for immediate use and the fat is removed, use a piece of ice. The fat will quickly harden in it and it can be easily removed.

Have your kitchen table covered with zinc and save the time used in scrubbing for other and better things.

When food has cooked on in any granite dish, put a little washing soda in it. Keep old ribbons and pieces of velvet from last season's hats, and you may often find use for them in facings for dresses and even for trimmings if not faded.

Use a quart of water for each pound of meat in making soup.—*Jamesville Gazette.*

LINEN RUNNERS

The linen runners with insets of filet crochet medallions are very popular for luncheons, says the Hartford Courant. As many as three are used, one lengthwise and two crosswise, for a table set for six. These take the place of doilies in such a case.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHINA

Original service made in orient on special order

A PORCELAIN table service was presented to Martha Washington by Capt. Jacob Van Braam, examples of which are preserved in the National museum at Washington. Each piece is decorated with a central monogram, M. W., in gold on a black ground beneath which is a pink scroll bearing a Latin inscription, "Deuices et Tutam enabillo," surrounded by a large gold sunburst. Encircling this central design is a chain of 15 links painted in double lines in green enamel, each inclosing the name of a state in black lettering. Around the border extends a slender snake, forming a complete circle, with tail in mouth, painted in blue.

Thousands of reproductions, consisting

of plates, cups and saucers and other pieces, of hard paste French porcelain, have been made since the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and sold as souvenirs, and many of these have found their way into collections as genuine examples of this service.

There has been a diversity of opinion as to where the original set was produced. Some believe that it was made in France while others claim for it a Chinese origin, and a few have held to the opinion that it was produced in England. An examination of the pieces in the National museum, Washington, will convince the expert that the paste, which is of a grayish white tone, is undoubtedly Chinese and the decoration is also oriental. The service was made in China to fill a special order and the ornamentation was copied from a drawing which was furnished as a model.

The cups and saucers of the Martha Washington service possess waving edges; the cups are tall and provided with two handles, while the saucers have a raised rim in center just outside of the green wreath of leaves in which to set the cup.

FOR DINING TABLE

In place of the eceru or deep cream that has been so commonly used for between cloths for the dining room table, a pure white, thick linen is being used to a great extent, particularly if the embroidery be cross-stitch.—*Louisville Herald.*

DETAILS BECOME IMPORTANT

How they distinguish the autumn modes

LACKING any radical change in line, details take on amazing importance in the new season's fashions. A sleeve, fichu, a collar or a sash of particular fitness or grace is sufficient to bring an otherwise average gown to the first rank of favor. This autumn my lady must depend on little niceties of finish, little engaging tricks of color and ornament for her up-to-the-minute appearance, says Vogue.

The newest of the new long sleeves is Martial et Armand's masterpiece, with its top of transparent material and the deep cuff of the fabric employed for the body of the gown—serge, cloth, velvet or satin, whichever it happens to be. The effect is undeniably chic.

The draped sleeve is another new note, emanating from the house of Paquin. It appears in her smartest theater and afternoon frocks and is quite like an up-to-date skirt in miniature. Sheer, soft material is necessary for an effectively draped sleeve—the fulness is caught under buttons or trimming of some sort and the irregular line of the sleeve along the edge is most pleasing.

Robes d'intérieur and ball gowns feature the sleeve that leaves a portion of the upper arm quite bare. One sees sleeves of the finest tulle apparently twining about the arm, caught in place by a beautiful ornament or hanging free like a scarf.

Collars, too, are showing wonderful little quirks and quibbles of newness. Paquin gives us a particularly smart one developed in net or chiffon finished

with a bit of silk, and having a waterfall of fine lace arranged in the back.

And here is something for the woman who loves the comfort of an open throat and whose mirror tells her a high collar is more becoming. For her special benefit Margaine Lacroix has designed a collar of imposing height, usually of satin, but opening in a V shape in front and held in place by a lacing. There are smart little revers, turning back just under the ears; these are faced in bright-colored velvet.

Sashes are legion. The very newest might be called a sash or a back panel with equal accuracy. It is about 16 inches broad and shirred and finished at the top with a three-inch upstanding frill. It may be of the material of the body of the dress, or of a contrasting fabric; or, better still, of reversible satin. In the latter one finds an excellent idea for refurbishing a last season's frock.

The latest fichu effect is said to "slim" the figure. It consists of two ruffles of chiffon, lace edged and caught to a narrow point at the waist in front, spreading wide over the shoulders, and caught again just above the waist line in the back with a quaint old cameo. From the ornament the lace is continued to form a sharp point hanging down some 12 inches.

MELTED ICE CREAM

Melted ice cream should not be thrown away. It may be incorporated in cake, cookies or in some cold dessert. For the last a little powdered gelatin must be added, varying in quantity, of course, with the result desired. Melted chocolate ice cream, into which have been stirred chopped nuts or marshmallows, makes a particularly delicious combination and requires only the addition of a little liquid jelly or melted gelatin. When using melted ice cream for cake leave out the milk called for in the recipe and lessen the quantity of sugar and butter, says the Ladies Home Journal. No general rule can be given for this, as ice cream differs so much in richness that each housekeeper must evolve her own recipe. The flavor of the cake must be considered, of course, and the flavor of the ice cream must harmonize with it.

LARGE

—Bags.
—Hats.
—Cuffs.
—Waists.
—Collars.
—Revers.
—Girdles.
—Buttons.
—Hat bows.—*Denver Times.*

LETTERS FOR BAGS

A few years ago metal letters were used on the leather bag or purse. This year the letter returns, but in different form, says the Newark News. It is of rhinestones, and is seen only on the black velvet bags, its size depending on the size of the bag.

EFFECT CHARMING

There is nothing prettier than hem-stitched white marquisette for collars and cuffs, says the Denver Times. For winter gowns and blouses it is charming, and is seen on many new models. You can make a set in an hour or two at home, the cost is almost nothing, and the effect charming.

TOPCOATS COSTLY

This year the newest topcoats are of soft vicuna cloth—thick, soft, woolly cloths that are made from the wool of a particular kind of sheep, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. They are very lovely, very warm—and very expensive.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

54 YEARS OF GROWTH IN MERCHANDISING
ATTRACTIVE PRICESOn Thursday and Friday,
October the 5th and 6th

ART NEEDLEWORK DEP'TS. In Both Stores.

Sofa Cushions of Silk Velour, large size.
1.50
value 3.00Decorated Leather Mats, average size 16
inches. 1.25
value 2.25Scrap Baskets of willow or rush . . . 1.00
value 2.00

LACE CURTAIN DEP'TS. In Both Stores.

1,500 pairs of Lace Curtains in an extensive variety.
2.50, 4.75, 7.50 and 10.50 pair
value 3.75 to 15.00Renaissance, Point Arab and Filet Curtains.
12.50, 18.00 and 25.00 pair
values 18.00, 30.00 and 40.00Chamber Curtains of Dainty Muslin.
75c, 1.00 and 1.50 pair
values 1.25, 1.50 and 2.50

CHINA DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Open Stock Dinnerware.
Limoges China Set,—spray decoration, half mat gold handles. 101 pieces. 20.00
value 27.50Limoges China Set,—encrusted gold edge, floral border, solid mat gold handles.
90.00
value 132.00

CUT GLASS

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Has the constructive integrity that produces a well balanced musical instrument. It responds instantly to the artist's most exacting feelings with an accuracy and delicacy that truly fascinate.

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TRIED RECIPES

VEGETABLE SOUP WITHOUT MEAT

PUT a cupful of white beans to steep over night in plenty of water. In the morning put them on the stove in a suitable saucepan with six cupfuls of water and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of salt. Bring to the boiling degree, then stand the saucepan back where its contents will boil slowly for three hours. Meanwhile shred a medium sized carrot, a large onion, a small turnip, a small parsnip and a quarter of a small solid cabbage. Put into the frying pan a large tablespoonful of butter, add the shredded vegetables, a heaping teaspoonful of sugar, a level teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of pepper. Put the frying pan on the stove and stir and cook the vegetables until all the moisture has evaporated and the vegetables become slightly browned. Draw the pan back, add a cupful of boiling water and let simmer gently until needed. At the end of the three hours rub the beans through the fine sieve, using all the water in which they were cooked to moisten and help them through. Return this puree to the saucepan and put it back on the stove. Add to it the contents of the frying pan, together with a cupful of boiling milk. Stir the soup until it just reaches the boiling degree; then, if ready to serve, pour it into the hot tureen and send to the table.

VEGETABLE SOUP WITH MEAT

Procure two pounds of beef that is usually sold for stewing, in one piece. Tie it in shape and put in on the stove in a suitable saucepan. Add to it a knuckle of veal, bone well crushed, three quarts of water and a level teaspoonful of salt. Bring it slowly to the boiling degree, then stand the saucepan where its contents will boil gently for four hours. Meanwhile pare and cut into small dice a large onion, a carrot, a small white turnip, two stalks of celery and two leeks. Put them on the stove in a small saucepan and add a tablespoonful of butter. Close the saucepan and put it where its contents will steam slowly for an hour, stirring it occasionally. At the end of the hour add a tablespoonful of flour and stir thoroughly. It may now be put at the back of the stove until the broth has-boiled the time specified. Then strain the broth through a doubled cheesecloth, return it to the stove and add to it the prepared vegetables. Let the soup simmer gently for 30 minutes. All the edible parts of the knuckle of veal may be cut into small dice like the vegetables and added together with a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a quarter of a level teaspoonful of pepper and a more salt, if thought necessary. Then, if ready to serve, pour it into the hot tureen and send to the table.—*Newark News.*

SPOON BREAD

To make spoon bread—or Virginia butter-bread: Let a quart of milk come to a boil in a double boiler; stir into this four large spoonfuls of sifted corn meal and stir five minutes, letting it cook all the time. Set aside to cool, stirring occasionally and then add three eggs beaten with one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Have a dish well greased, pour in the mixture and bake 35 minutes. Serve hot.—*New Haven Journal Courier.*

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the speech delivered by President Taft at Waterloo, Ia., the topic of which was "Government and Business."

NEW YORK EVENING MAIL.—The fault with President Taft's very able and honest address at Waterloo, Ia., is that it offers no way out of the difficulties which the President so succinctly presents. It is an appeal to the business man of the country to wait patiently and let matters straighten themselves out. "We may," the President says, "expect a revolution of feeling in the attitude of business men" toward the decisions of the supreme court. Pending the accomplishment of this revolution, the innocent are suffering with the guilty, and there is no one to offer them any relief. If in the present condition of things the government has no means of discriminating between the innocent and the guilty, the law should provide a means. A strong and patriotic administration, in such a condition, should point the way to the achievement of a degree of discretion that is absolutely vital to the business of the country.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—The President's topic, "Government and Business," gave him an opportunity to reassure the business interests of the country, following his previous declaration against amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law. He asserted emphatically that the time had come to call a halt in hostility to business prosperity or success; that generally the laws enacted were sufficient to assure the correction of those evils, and he urged only helpful legislation for the future. At the same time, present laws must be enforced.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—In his speech at Waterloo, Ia., President Taft announced that the enforcement of the law against trusts would be continued. It is strange that it should be thought necessary to make such a declaration. But apparently there are people in the country who think that the President's discretion ought to be so broad as to make it possible for him to dispense with the law. Mr. Taft reminded his hearers that we are "all in the same boat." That, of course, is true to a certain extent. But there are likely to be some who will construe this caution as a modification of the declaration that the laws are to be enforced.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—President Taft looks forward to the time when business men will be inspired with confidence when honest business enterprise and genius will be encouraged and approved, when unjust prejudices will disappear, and when all classes will come together in amity and promote general prosperity and individual happiness through the best use of our enormous resources. When this time will come he does not say. He must appreciate, however, that as long as uncertainty as to the combinations which are to be attacked in the courts exists, and until it is known exactly what is to be the result of the tariff reform agitation, just so long will the millennium which he so delightfully pictures be postponed.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN.—President Taft's speech at Waterloo, Ia., was the speech of a kind-hearted and well-wishing man. The trouble with it was that it failed to meet the emergency. How is all the business, the interstate business—monopolistic, semi-monopolistic, merely cooperative and other—to be raised from the dust and pushed forward, after all understandings, agreements, combinations and mutual stipulations have been purged from it? That is, how is it to be carried on in harmony with the current requirements? That's what we have got to know before there can be the peace for which Mr. Taft pleaded at Waterloo.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—President Taft's speech in Iowa on government in relation to the business of the country is the best of this series. Interstate railroad regulation, trusts, tariff and currency reform are discussed briefly and in a more simple manner of expression than he commonly employs; and in conclusion there is a moving

appeal for more charity as between industrial classes and clearer recognition as against appeals to sectional interests that we are all throughout the broad land in the same boat and must float or sink together.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—The evils that have grown up in "big business" must be eliminated. There is no escape from that. Whatever is necessary must be done with firmness and yet with prudence and should be accomplished with a view to causing the least possible disturbance to business during the readjustment period. The great corporations are interlocked with those of thousands of others and tens of thousands are financially interested. We should proceed, therefore, with the care the case demands.

NEW HAVEN REGISTER.—The President's chief mistake seems to be in deeming the Sherman law sacred. It is not. It is by no means infallible. It need be neither supported nor enforced. It is not too late to regard it as it is, an antedated man-made instrument, needing revision to meet present needs instead of destructive enforcement.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. S. S. Ross, C. A. C., to San Francisco and take transport Dec. 5 for Philippines.
Maj. W. B. Rochester, paymaster, to New York, duty with eastern division.

A board to consist of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Mason, medical corps; Maj. J. H. Ford, medical corps; C. Gerhardt, tenth infantry; Capt. E. L. D. Breckenridge and J. J. Mayes, tenth infantry, is appointed to meet in the Panama Canal Zone Nov. 14 to conduct examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces.

Maj. K. Morton, ordinary, will make not to exceed three visits per month during October, November and December to works of the Mills-Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., to inspect material.

Lieut.-Col. D. S. Stanley, deputy Q. M. G., to Austin, Costello and Wharton, Pa.; Maj. A. W. Brewster, inspector-general, detailed as member of the board appointed Aug. 4, vice Maj. W. H. Gordon, inspector-general, relieved.

First Lieut. J. J. Burleigh, twenty-second infantry, detailed for general recruiting service to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. for instruction, thence to Albany, N. Y., and relieve First Lieut. A. D. Chaffin.

Capt. D. Potts, sixteenth infantry, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty.

Navy Orders

Capt. N. R. Usher, detached duty commanding the Michigan, to temporary duty navy department.

Capt. E. E. Capehart, detached duty bureau of ordinance, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty command Michigan.

Commander W. W. Gilmer, detached duty command the Paducah, to duty connection fitting out the Hannibal and duty command when placed in commission.

Commander D. W. Blamer, to duty command the Paducah.

Commander C. T. Vogelgesang, orders of Sept. 22, 1911, revoked.

Lieut. C. Bean, detached duty navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, O., to duty the Washington as senior engineer officer.

Chaplain S. K. Evans, detached on duty the Minnesota; to duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Boatswain J. L. Thomas, detached duty the Washington, and will

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ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, HEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston—Requires demanded by the person of the office or in the home may be found at the ELIZABETH BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ACTIVE SHOEOING

ACTIVE SHOEOING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 283 Boylston St., Boston.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 419 Boylston St., Tel. B. B. 3265.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Works of art, mottoes and books; illuminating; lesson markers, 250 beautiful photographic pictures, 15x30, of the three buildings and parkway, mailed prepaid, 50c. Catalogue free, 420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 Boylston St., BOSTON.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, Mrs. J. C. WHITES, 19 Broadfield St.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

FALSE ALARM

The animals all were enjoying the fair. Till one of them cut a queer caper: For, oh! it occasioned a pretty big scare When the firefly lit on the tapir.

THE dweller in the busy turmoil of the city is usually quite well convinced that he wishes to live "the simple life." However, it is learned on investigation that "the simple life" is a term of various meanings to various persons. To the one dwelling in a fashionable hotel it may mean living by one's self in an apartment house and getting one's meals at a restaurant. To one living in an apartment house it may mean having a house of one's own out in the city's suburbs. To one dwelling in the suburbs it may mean living on a farm away out in the country. Even the most ardent lovers of nature are likely to prefer it with just a touch of art. Certain primal, elemental conditions seem to be conducive to one's happiness for a season, but even though one does not demand "all modern conveniences" he is likely to find it hard to get on without some of them.

The open wood fireplace is a joy of a Sunday afternoon or in the long winter evenings, but in a majority of instances it goes better and is more kindly appreciated when it is reinforced by a hot air or hot water heating system. Has not one of our more modern philosophical poets set over against all the retrospective charms of "the old oaken bucket that hung in the well" the practical convenience and utility of "dot long-handled dipper vot hangs by der sink" supplied with a faucet ready to give forth water from the city's water system, and much to the advantage of the dipper?

The fact is nature does not really intend to do all the work required to make men comfortable and happy. She is ready to go half way in the undertaking, but she intends that the recipients of her favors shall do their part. She patterns her plans somewhat after the manner of some of our modern philanthropists, who will bestow a sum of money on a certain community for some good public purpose if the people of the neighborhood to be benefited will raise a like amount. This is not because the donor is not perfectly able to give the whole amount necessary for the project in hand, but it is an established fact that it is better for a community to help earn the blessings it is to have in order that it may adequately enjoy them.

Nature will grow the trees, but it will not saw and split the wood. It will put the fish into the streams, but it will not scale them and put them into the pan.

"Never again!" are words on the lips of many who come home from an extended outing in the "truly" country to the conveniences of the city. The modified simple life is the thing most generally desired. No one cares to have to build the morning fire by rubbing two sticks together. Perhaps few would care to try to get on with the old-fashioned tallow candle. Yet there are those who can do very well without the modern electric light. Neither too much coun-

try nor too much town is the condition to be sought. A happy half and half is best. A country place handy to the car line, with telephone connections and free delivery of mail twice a day.

THE pair of blackbirds that after looking about for a good place in which to build a nest finally decided to set up housekeeping in the scarecrow which the farmer had placed at the side of his cornfield may not have been particularly wise in their choice of location, but they gave an all too apprehensive world a most commendable lesson of faith in the goodness of things. Shakespeare sets forth the truth no more pointedly than he says: "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." To a pair of birds disposed to take a calm, practical view of conditions, a scarecrow may serve as well for a home as a way-side bush or a hollow tree. Many an otherwise good horse has been rendered much less valuable because of a disposition to "shy" at things. This fault is usually the result of a lack of care in the training of the animal while it was a colt. So the poor creature goes through its round of daily tasks afraid of the cars, of bits of paper, of objects big and little, trifling or formidable. As a matter of course a horse that has "horse sense" soon learns better than to be cutting up tricks when there is no obvious reason for disturbing apprehensions.

But it scarcely becomes men to be chiding horses for showing a disposition to "shy" at harmless things when men, themselves, are so often prone to do the same, and with as little reason therefor. To their way of looking at things, very much of their surroundings assumes the aspect of a scarecrow and is something to be dreaded. They are the ones who say: "There is a lion in the way; a lion in the streets." A beautiful world becomes a disturbed and uncertain world because of their failure to make the best instead of the worst of things.

It has been wisely set forth that we need not go into the deep woods and waste places to see how deftly nature covers up that which would otherwise appear to be defects in her work and transforms them into beauties. She takes the ruined cellar of a deserted home and with a tender hand she throws beautiful trailing vines about it, sprinkles it with weed and grass and flower until it almost rivals in beauty the sunken garden planned by the landscape architect and produced at much expense. The old stone walls which the owner of the fields leaves untouched, she takes and with her magical blending of color and dust and seeds, transforms them into lines of living beauty. The brook that saunters through the meadow she makes doubly charming by giving it a brooding of violets and lilies and cowslips and overhanging vines and mosses.

The man who is looking for the best of it seldom finds the worst of it. Even the objects which some may deem to be the scarecrows of life others will find useful and beautiful and turn to happy account. It is a sorry trait some have of "shying" at things that were meant to bless rather than to bother them.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

FAMILY REUNION

"Getting any closer to her father?" "Just a little since fall began. We've moved in from the front veranda and he's moved in from the back steps."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PHILANTHROPY

Flat Dweller—And so your neighbor is a real philanthropist. Commuter—Yep. He bought \$10 worth of flower seeds for my chickens this spring.—Harpers Bazar.

CLINGS TO STRAW LID

We may be old-fashioned, but it will require more than jears to separate us from our straw hat while Los Angeles continues to be so simmering summer-like.—Los Angeles Express.

REDUCING THE CHANNEL

Swimmers and aviators having reduced the English channel to a mere stream, it probably will remain in oblivion until some one jumps across it.—Los Angeles Express.

TOO STEADY

"Do you belong to the cooks' union?" asked the woman who had advertised for a culinary expert. "No, mum," the applicant replied, "I used to belong, but I got expelled because I stayed in a place more'n two weeks."—Pittsburgh Sun.

DOMESTIC REPARTEE

Professor McGoozle was deeply absorbed in the effort to take the tangle out of a knotty point in metaphysics. "Lysander," said his wife, looking up from the paper she had been reading, "what does it cost to have one's name changed?" "It never cost you anything to have yours changed, Alvia," answered the professor. "I paid all the expenses." The worm turned at last. "That was no more than you should have done," she snapped, "considering that I changed my name from Vanderpoole to McGoozle."—Chicago Tribune.

NOT IN USE

Mayor Speer of Denver was talking about a bill of which he disapproved. "Why, a bill like that," he said, "would soon put the city in the condition of the Cinnamon Scimitar."

"The foreman of the Scimitar's composing room said to the proprietor one day: 'We need a drawer, boss, to put these blocks in.'"

"We haven't got a drawer that's not in use," said the editor-proprietor. Then he paused and added: "Except the cash drawer. You might as well take that."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IN A QUANDARY

"I tell you I'm down on these automobiles," said the Kansas farmer. "Bother you much?" asked the tourist. "Well, I sh'd say so. When a feller sees a tunnel-shaped cloud a-comin' a-whooping, he don't know whether to run for a gun or a cyclone cellar!"—Spokane Chronicle.

WEATHER BALLOONS SENT UP IN CANADA TEST TEMPERATURE

TORONTO, Ont.—Reports of an interesting character are being received from time to time by the meteorological observatory officials regarding balloons which are being sent out frequently to ascertain the temperature of the higher altitudes. More than half of the balloons sent up during the summer have not been accounted for. The majority of them ought somewhere in the state of New York.

It is of unusual interest to note that one balloon on July 5 at an altitude of 9½ miles registered a temperature of 93 degrees below zero. This happened during the period of the hottest spell ever experienced in the province of Ontario, when the surface temperature in the shade reached the unprecedented record of 100 to 103 degrees Fahrenheit, and remained at that point for several days. The highest altitude that any of the balloons have reached is 11½ miles, the lowest temperature recorded on this occasion being 68 degrees below zero at nine miles up.

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Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved In and Out of the City.

OFFICE, 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON Telephone 1758 Oxford

THE MARLBOROUGH

416 Marlborough St.
Apartments of five and seven rooms, \$800 to \$1200.

THE ILKLEY

176-8 Huntington Ave.
Apartments of eight large, bright rooms, \$850 to \$1200.

SYMPHONY CHAMBERS

Cor. Massachusetts and Huntington Aves.
Desirable offices and studios.

Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce
10 BROAD ST., ROOM 5

Bradford Court

NEWTON CENTRE
TO LET—Only one 4-room suite with kitchen, bath and 2 bedrooms, built around a central court of lawn and shrubs, heating plant 20 ft. away, obnoxious noise and dust, marble stairs, tiled bath, large closets and pantries, scale of prices reduced for eligible tenants. For photo and particulars apply on premises or to

ALVORD BROS.

70 MILK ST.

Bexley Hall

RIVERBANK ON THE CHARLES
On the beautiful Charles River basin. Fifteen minutes from Park St. subway, just across Harvard bridge from the Back Bay. Mass. House—next to Riverbank Court. Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 5 outside rooms. Bath and reception halls finished in quartered oak. Paved dining room. Vacuum cleaning system, steam heat and janitor service. Every modern convenience. Rents from \$80.00 to \$125.00 per year. Plans furnished on application to F. W. MORRIS & CO., 649 MAYA AVE., CAMBRIDGE

HUNTINGTON AVENUE

No. 136. Suite of six rooms and bath.
No. 187. Suite of eight rooms and bath.
No. 224. Suite of eight rooms and bath.
No. 149 Massachusetts Ave. Suite of six rooms and bath.
Nos. 827 and 845 Boylston St. Suites of eight rooms and bath.
Apply to Janitor, or to CAROL CARROT & FORBES, 49 State St.

TO LET

Benlunay Court
1610 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge.
Near Harvard Sq. and Subway.
First-class apartments, four and five rooms and bath, all modern conveniences; take No. Cambridge or Arlington car, via Harvard Sq.; telephone 1575-5 Camb.

Modern Light Housekeeping Apartments

429 BROOKLINE AVENUE, BOSTON.
1, 2 and 3 rooms, with buffet and bath; steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Rents \$20 to \$32. 429 Brookline Avenue, Boston.

FRED L. CROCKER

729 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. Hay 3165-W. Or Janitor on premises.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS

TO LET—7 and 8 sunny rooms, two baths, piazzas, 4 rooms on front, finished modern and artistic; convenient and splendid location. A. C. CHRISTOLM, 1520 Beacon St., Tel. connection.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

Suite of 8 rooms and bath in two-family house, in refined neighborhood, large closets. For particulars address L. M. SMITH, 1 Chalmers St., Cambridge, or Tel. Camb. 2621-3.

TO LET—141 Huntington Ave.

Suite 8 large rooms and bath, large closets, sun all day, continuous hot water, steam heat and janitor's services. Apply to Janitor or tel. to MR. SMITH, Main 171.

Gladstone

677 Dudley, corner Magnolia and Alexander streets. 8 minutes from South Station and 20 from Winter and Washington streets; a large house of the first class, with painstaking management, superior care and modest prices. Non-housekeeping and housekeeping suites, 2 rooms with bathroom to 8 rooms, \$800 to \$1100, unfurnished, or well furnished. The Gladstone is a more than ordinarily satisfactory house. Illustrated booklet on request.

Windermere

1063 Boulton street, corner Massachusetts Ave. One 7-room suite with 20 ft. hall, large closets, 4 open fires; furnished or unfurnished. Illustrated booklet.

Windermere Terrace

1075 Boulton St. Eight rooms of good size with square hall; open fires and all conveniences; \$900. All the above have intelligent service, and are kept in repair.

J. D. HARDY,
10 High St., June, Summer St.

FINANCIAL

INTERVIEW REQUESTED
with Gentleman or Lady who would be interested in a sound Commercial proposition. Amount required \$2500, for a term of three years. A minimum return of 15% may be reasonably expected. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing M 15, Christian Science Monitor.

A MAN who has had over 20 years' experience organizing corporations and the development of many successful enterprises, desires to become associated with some reliable firm or corporation; can make himself useful in any business or undertaking; references furnished.

STORES AND OFFICES

NEWBURY ST., 95, op. Tech. grounds. To let, office room; inquire of housekeeper. BENJ. W. WELLS, 50 Congress St.

STORES AND OFFICES—CHICAGO

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent mornings until 1 p. m. Room 704, 51 E. Madison St., Chicago.

STUDIOS TO LET

MUSIC STUDIO TO LET
Fully equipped, suitable for language, oratorical, elocution, and stage practice, 25c per hour. Address or see MISS BOYD, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE of 9 rooms to rent, whole or part; one half hour from Boston by electric. MRS. G. W. COOKE, 16 Appleton St., Malden. Tel. 227-W.

OFFICES TO LET

WANTED—Practitioner to share an attractively furnished office. Address K 12, Monitor Office.

ROOMING HOUSE FOR SALE

ROOMING HOUSE for sale in fine condition; very reasonable for cash. Address 0 22, Monitor.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
Books audited. Examinations and suggestions conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

53 STATE STREET

Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.
BRUCE R. WARE,
Public Accountant,
180 Church St., Newton, Mass.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE

GROCERIES, MARKETS, RESTAURANTS
At clients store fixtures, refrigerators, and 2nd hand. Whitman Co. Sullivan Sq. and 2nd hand. Whitman Co. Sullivan Sq.

SHOW CASES, DESKS, ETC.

BARGAINS in rolltops; everything for store or office. H. A. DUNNIE, 14 Columbia St., between Bedford and Essex sts.

ROOFING

Established 1884. Tel. Grandland 3903
Geo. A. Kyle
Shingle Roofing
Layer of Prepared Roofings
130 BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

AERO MACHINE WANTED

AVIATOR and MECHANIC desires party of means to furnish machine and backing on percentage basis; recent graduate of Wright's school; and made several flights. Address AVIATOR, 25 Sycamore St., Dayton, O.

UPHOLSTERY

CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to Janitor, 263 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

NEW APARTMENTS

SUITES of 2, 3, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, hot water, elevator and janitor service, in Back Bay, South and West Ends, Allston and Brookline. Apply direct to owner, L. M. SMITH, 1 Chalmers St., Cambridge, or Tel. Camb. 2621-3.

TO LET—141 Huntington Ave.

Suite 8 large rooms and bath, large closets, sun all day, continuous hot water, steam heat and janitor's services. Apply to Janitor or tel. to MR. SMITH, Main 171.

AUTOMOBILES

White Limousine

1911 Gasoline car, used only three months. In best of condition throughout. Fully equipped. A practically new car at a used car price.

THE UNDERHILL CO.

885 Boylston Street, Boston

1911 E. M. F.

RUNABOUT, seats 4. Equipped with top, glass front, speedometer, Prest-o-lite tank, etc. The four tires on the car are new and the car has just been overhauled. The guarantee on this car does not run out until next June. Will sell very reasonable. Address K 8, Monitor Office.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES

\$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES
On purchase of new ones, size 34x4 upwards. S. H. Tires and Tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing and retreading. All work guaranteed.

GEO. COLLINS, 2814 Columbus Ave.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

UP-TO-DATE PIERCE ARROW CAR.
RATES reasonable. Tel. 2282 Brookline, E. MILLER, Coolidge Corner garage.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

7% SOUTH DAKOTA FARM MORTGAGES
I have a limited amount of seven per cent South Dakota Farm Mortgages, all on lands east of the Missouri river, in well settled belts, largely to German settlers. In districts where land is worth \$20 to \$40 per acre. No loans exceed in amount \$2000 per quarter section. No loans taken without personal examination. Have had twenty-five years' experience; know personally nearly every borrower; can give best references from investors in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. First time in ten years have been able to offer first-class seven per cent farm mortgages. If interested write

C. E. LENNAN
706 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BENJAMIN P. SANDS

1051 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.
has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

FINANCIAL

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WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL
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Books audited. Examinations and suggestions conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

LARGE ROXBURY DEAL

KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR
OWN PLANT.
George W. Gale Lumber Co.
610 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Everything from Sills to Shingles.

at the Ancient Sirloin camp, Sluice pond, 1 ynn. The camp will be at the disposal of the members after 3 o'clock in the afternoon

The opening reception of the Ford Memorial branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. was held Tuesday night at the new quarters at Tremont and Whittier streets, Roxbury, in the old building of the Peoples Institute.

In connection with the reports of royalist victories, significance was attached here today to the unexpected return to London of former ex-King Manu-
el, who has been visiting Lord Lonsdale at Lowther castle.

peretta, with the scenes laid in Holland and the scenery purely Dutch, had its first performance at Charles Frohman's Globe theater Tuesday evening. The authors are Franson and Whicheler, with the English version by Henry Stuart.

PITTSBURGH MEN PARDONED

PITTSBURGH—Capt. John Klein, the man who exposed the council scandal three years ago, and his companion, Harry Bolger, were Tuesday pardoned after serving half of their three years' sentence in the penitentiary.

AS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

Agents sell the triple enamel cooking, steaming, preserving and straining kettle. The rush is now on. We advise you to act quickly.

preserving season is here. Address the best, Biggest, Busiest, Cheapest Agents' Supply House in the Country. **DUNDEE**

ME. C. D. 49, Chestnut St., Bangor, Me.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATES
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

JANITOR Colored married man desire

JAMES KING, 1621 Armour ave., Chicago.

HENRY MAN AND WIFE desire position as cook and cookie in family camp; can work with children and reliable. **M. REID**, 294 E. Vine st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAN, 254, employed, desires position as correspondent or salesman; were able will be recognized and future opportunity offered; references furnished. **E. Y. SMITH**, 107 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND DRAFTSMAN, 25 years' broad engineering and construction experience, seeking employment in manufacturing or power plant. **WILL M. STOWELL**, 412 W. Deane st., Chicago.

OFFICE MANAGER. Thoroughly experienced and competent in accounting, correspondence, statistics, costs, purchasing, etc.; also general office management; reliability; age 33; 15 years' present Chicago company (manufacturing); holding responsible positions in other firms; excellent advancement location; immediate reference. **R. M. McCLOUD**, Riverdale, Ill.

PRINTERS 47 years of age wants position to work with printing press; general experience at business. **P. L. JONES**, 180 W. Huron st., Chicago.

SALESMAN, experienced, past 4 years in automobile work, selling on commission; best hardware jobbing and retail trade; clean record. **J. R. CHURCH**, 15 E. Chestnut, Chicago.

SALESMAN-Position wanted as clothing and furnishing goods salesman; 10 years experience; can talk and write; good customer service; willing to travel; ready to report work for store. Will recommend; steady, temperate, a conscientious worker; best references available; in contact with western states. **OSCAR DALY**, 410 A Ave. East, Abita, La.

TRAFFIC MANAGER. Eight years' experience in traffic management, claims, interstate commerce regulations, various positions. **CARL JEWETT**, 250 Manchester st., Hartford, Conn.

TRAVELING-position wanted by gentleman, age 35 years, educated, refined; capable and conscientious worker; located in New York City; references furnished. **THOMAS**, 1602 South K st., Elwood, Ill.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants situation as glazier, or any other kind of work; very efficient; best references furnished. **W. C. LEAGUE**.

YOUNG MAN 419, had college graduation position where there is opportunity to work with chemicals. **FRED PERITZ**, 7129 Normal ave., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN of ability and experience desires position in men's furnishings department; work with clothes. **JOHN A. M. TUTTLE**, Box 3, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Denver, Colo.

YOUNG MAN 1724, desire position immediately; public school education; can furnish first-class references. **HORACE H. WHOLAHAN**, 6967 Curtis ave., E. Johnston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, reliable and efficient, works work of any kind in Chicago; has worked with chemicals. **R. MARTIN**, 384 State st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS VARIOUS—FEMALE

ACCOUNTANT (Scottish, trained expert) offers splendid methods and can do all kinds of bookkeeping.

sults; wide experience; office managers invited. FRANKLIN MITCHELL, 5

ASSISTANT—Colored, married, over 40 years of age, or work as land-scanter, seamstress or maid; can cook well; good recommendations. MRS. MARY J. HAYES, Chicago, C. O.

ATTENDANT—(practical) would care for children during parents' absence; can make herself generally useful; excellent references. MRS. MARY E. 818 E. 64th st., Chicago, phone MD 1596.

COMPANION OR ATTENDANT to live-by two refined Japanese girls wishing to learn English; would assist with housework. FLORENCE M. F. NISS, 2 W. Walton pl., Chicago.

COMPANION—A woman of refinement of middle age, would like position as companion. MRS. FLORENCE M. F. NISS, 2 W. Walton pl., Chicago.

WASHING HOUSEWORK—excellent reader, MRS. ANNA WENTWORTH BABCOCK, 424 Jackson st., Chicago.

COMPANION—Young woman of education and refinement desires position attending children. MRS. FLORENCE M. F. NISS, 2 W. Walton pl., Chicago.

CORRESPONDENT—Capable young man desires position as correspondent or private secretary; also typewriter; is well educated. ROBERTA WASSON, 121 W. 10th st., Chicago.

GENERAL WORK—Washing, ironing, cleaning, etc., by the day. RU NOYCE, 320 W. 55th st., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman with position managing housekeeper in private family, or would act as chambermaid, traveling party. MRS. M. A. ALLEN, 320 3rd ave. N., Winona, Minn.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged German wishes position in family with children. MRS. M. A. ALLEN, 320 3rd ave. N., Winona, Minn.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by experienced house-keeper with girl 6 years of age. MRS. M. A. ALLEN, 320 3rd ave. N., Winona, Minn.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged German wishes position with elderly couple; laundry; 50 weeks; good work; references. MRS. JANE FRANCES, 2065 Harrison Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER—capable, educated middle-aged gentleman, desires position as housekeeper in private family; thoroughly understands children; city, suburban or country. MRS. E. TALBOT, 510 D. Belmont st., Chicago.

LANDLADRESS—Nail, reliable, capable and experienced woman desires employment by a married man. LAURA COLBERT, 1010 W. 10th st., Chicago.

MAID for general housework, 320 Northrights M. L. PETERS, 6357 W. 10th st., Chicago.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or attend
organismated with young children. fier

working: Chicago position desired. M.
JENNIE OLSEN, 4222 Berkeley ave.,
Chicago, phone No. Kenwood 3247.

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID—Wanted, capable Scotch
well trained in housework; recommen-
dations exchanged; can be met at: port
Montreal. MISS ANNE JOHNSON,
Fourth ave., Ottawa, Ont.

CHAPERONE—Wanted by an Eng-
lish lady, post as chaperone to girls or
amateur. MISS ANNIE PARK W. Lou-
don, Canada, St. George's Park W. Lou-
don, England.

DRESSMAKER, economical cutter ex-
perienced in costumes or evening dress-
ing; at renovating and remaking, desig-
n, employment; good references. M.
STRICKLAND, 15 Clifton Gardens, W.
London, E.C. 4.

COOK AND WIFE desire position as
cook and wife in lumber camp in
S. C. or Canada; competent and reliable.
M. REID, 944 E. Vine st., Kalamazoo,
Mich.

POSITION wanted as cashier in res-
taurant, or any position of trust, by a
young woman. Write: Mrs. N. J. Par-
son, care of, ELISE M. INNES, Toronto,
River, N. B.

SECRETARY OR GOVERNESS with
position (20); higher local certificate;
English, German, Italian, French,
French, elementary Latin, mathematics;
permitted; highest references. GENTRI-
ON, 100 St. George's Grove, Highbury, Lon-
don, England.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKER
ER wants position, three years' ex-
perience, references as to character
and ability. Write: Calgary or vicinity. M.
AMY L. ALMQUIST, North York,
Wash.

TRANSACTIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGES DURING SEPTEMBER

**Increased Volume of Trading
in Boston and New York
Markets and Lower Prices
Generally Recorded**

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Both the New York and Boston

registered increased volume of trading for September. A total of 17,665 shares were traded in on the New York exchange, compared with 15,733 shares in August, 1911, and 7,743,219 shares in September, 1910. Trading in bonds, especially in

York and a slight decrease in Boston totals being \$64,082,000 for New York, against \$47,161,500 in August and \$39,500 in September, 1910, and for Boston \$703,000, as against \$1,084,500 in August and \$1,000,000 in September, 1910.

Total number of stock traded September equaled 700,700.

79,134 bonds, as compared with 79,134 shares and \$970,279 bonds in 1913. The average price of the bonds declined sharply over the year, making new lows for the year. The average of 20 railroads and 12 in-

showed a range of 4.31 and 1.82 points respectively. The low mark was 109.80 for 20 railroad averages with a decline of 1.82 for 20 railroads and 2.86 points for 12 industrials.

	20	12	20
	railroads,	indus.	copper
average...	114.11	80.25	36.71
average...	109.80	72.94	32.58
Sept. 30...	111.28	76.31	34.15

	New York.	Boston.
September, 1911.	17,361,665	918,398
August, 1911....	15,076,733	

ember, 1910.	7,743,219	\$08,149
ember, 1911.	\$54,082,000	\$03,500
st, 1911....	47,161,500	\$703,000
ember, 1910.	47,032,500	1,084,500
		1,688,700

for September in Boston

58,932, as against \$432,420, -

ember, 1910.

WORK STATE
CORPORATIONS

-During September there
ated with the secretary

lock companies, having a
ization of \$22,304,000, as
th 553 stock companies
ng August, with an aggre-
f \$19,332,000.
incorporated during Sep-

capital of \$1,000,000 or
New York Freight Term-
\$1,000,000; Central Moron
y, New York, \$1,000,000;
nkers Corporation, New
O.

STIAN CROPS
—A bulletin issued by
department says that
of lower Egypt is 13 per
average for the decade,
nt in upper Egypt is up

the decade.

METAL MARKET
At the metal exchange continued. Tin was off. Other commodities un-
ons are: Copper spot
1.90, lead 4.45@4.55,
a \$40.00 40.50.

WEBB & Co.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
MINNEAPOLIS
LUMBER EXCHANGE

& Coady
New York City
SECURITIES
and Industrial
Specialists

ements

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proper
on.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MILITARY DIRIGIBLE
FLIES OVER FORTS
AND THEN RETURNS

France's "Adjutant Rean"
Covers 850 Kilometers
and Stays in Air 21 1/2
Hours in Bad Weather

PASSENGERS TAKEN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The military dirigible "Adjutant Rean" has just made a trip that has broken all previous records. Sealed orders, which subsequently turned out to be instructions to reconnoiter the French fortresses on the eastern frontier, were received by the airship and accordingly she left Issy-les-Moulineaux on Monday evening at 5:10 p. m., arriving back at her garage after an absence of 21 hours and 30 minutes, having accomplished her mission and covered a distance of 850 kilometers without having once descended.

An official account of this remarkable exploit has been published, giving many details taken from the log kept on the voyage which shows the route followed and indicates the various places passed with particulars as to time and distances.

Vesoul, where the recent military maneuvers were held, together with the various fortified places around, was the district reconnoitered. The log gives an interesting account of the difficulties encountered through bad weather, and how these were overcome. It shows that the average speed during the trip was 53 kilometers per hour and the average height 900 meters.

The airship had nine passengers on board, including Lieutenant Causson who carried the sealed orders of the military authorities which the pilots were not permitted to see until after they had actually left terra firma.

The "Adjutant Rean," which is the most important cruiser airship of the kind that has yet been constructed in France, is 94 meters long, with a capacity of 1300 cubic meters. It is propelled by two motors of 120 horsepower each, driving three propellers and carried on the recent trip 2000 kilos of oil fuel. This record is regarded as a fitting climax to the other airship exploits recently witnessed in the same territory.

M. Mamel, the Blériot racing airman, is planning an aeroplane trip around the world accompanied by M. Rene Millon as passenger. He hopes to accomplish the journey in from eight to ten months. He intends to fly across the sea to Algeria, but in other cases when crossing the sea he will proceed by steamer.

RAILWAY IN UGANDA
HAS BIGGER TRAFFIC
WITH LESS EXPENSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The report of the Uganda railway for 1910-11 shows that line to be making steady and satisfactory progress. The total revenue for the year amounted to £300,116, as against £246,146 for the year 1909-10, an increase of 14.93 per cent, and the total expenditure to £201,501, as against £180,279 for the previous year, an increase of 11.82 per cent.

It will thus be seen that there has been a considerable reduction in the ratio of expenditure to revenue, a state of things which is sufficiently unusual to deserve special attention. Cotton, which has now been planted over large areas of Uganda, is chiefly responsible for the increase in traffic, but other commodities, such as maize and beans, have helped.

Before long the projected line between Kilindi, on the coast, and Magadi, where vast soda deposits wait to be exploited, will be open, and there is every reason to expect a large increase of traffic as a result.

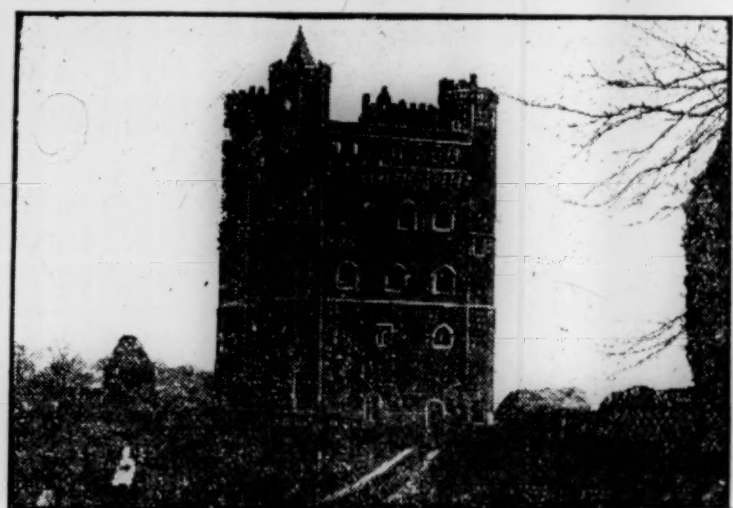
It is interesting to note that the steamers on the Victoria Nyanza, which are run in connection with the railway, have proved themselves the most profitable part of the whole undertaking, and are doing much for the development of trade.

AUSTRALIA AIDS EXPEDITION

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A further government contribution to the funds of the Mawson Antarctic Expedition has just been made. The Victorian Cabinet having allocated £6000 (\$20,000) for the purpose, thus bringing the total contributions of the Australian governments up to £22,000 (\$71,000).

TATTERSHALL CASTLE SOLD AND MAY BE SENT TO AMERICA



(Copyright, 1911)

Ancient Tattershall castle, of which probable removal to the United States has caused regret

TASMANIAN, AUS., MINING IS
REVIEWED FOR THE MONITOR

Party of Prospectors in Rough Belt of Country Between
Huskisson and Wilson Rivers Find Rich Tin Stone,
With Formation Over One Hundred Feet Wide

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Mt. Bischoff Tin Mining Company has declared a dividend, the four hundred and thirtieth, of £7 6d. per share, payable on Aug. 26. This makes the total amount paid in dividends £2206,510, or equal to £188 17s. 6d. shares.

The features of the mining market recently have been the rise in Mt. Bischoff and Tongah scrip. This is due in the first case to the splendid report which the directors were able to issue for the past half year, and in the case of Tongah to the steady demand for shares after the fine yield for the last month. Sales of Bischoff shares have been made at £50, a price not reached for many years. Tongah scrip has had sales at the advanced figure of £41 6s.

Tin Stone Found

For some months past a party of prospectors, financed by a strong syndicate, has been searching for minerals in the rough and little-known though highly promising belt of country north of the Pieman river, and between the Huskisson and Wilson rivers. The prospectors have now proved the existence of rich tin stone there, probably a combination of the North Dundas and Colebrook tin belts. The formation is said to be over 100 feet wide, and the character of the stone very similar to that of the North Dundas field.

Operations at the Tasmanian Smelting Company's works, Zeehan, are progressing first rate. There is a good supply of labor available, and No. 2 furnace was blown in recently. With both furnaces going 4000 tons of ore, apart from gossan and other fluxes, will be treated weekly. The present fortnightly pay at the works is £1500, and this will shortly be considerably increased.

Iron Option Accepted

The Complex Ores Company has accepted the option over the iron sections at the back of Penguin, formerly held by Capt. W. Jones of Burnie and intends

SIR W. M. RAMSAY'S
RETIREMENT TAKES
AWAY GREAT FIGURE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The retirement of Sir William Mitchell Ramsay from the Regius Chair of Humanity in Aberdeen University, which he has filled since 1886, will be a matter of widespread regret. Sir William Ramsay is rightly considered the leading Latinist in Scotland.

The numerous articles which he has contributed from time to time to various literary, archeological and geographical journals published in Germany, Austria and France, have caused his reputation for learning to be as famous on the continent as it is in England, and his works on Asia Minor are admired by all who know anything of the subject.

His theological studies have earned for him the degree of doctor of divinity, and he is the only layman on whom a British university has conferred that title. He is said to hold a record in honorary degrees, for Oxford and Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, as well as the four universities of Scotland, have all paid him their highest tribute. Among his students he will be remembered chiefly for his wonderful personality, and for his power of imparting information and inspiring a love for learning.

Sir William Ramsay will be succeeded as professor of humanity by Alexander Souter of Mansfield College, Oxford.



(Copyright, 1911)

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With Formation Over One Hundred Feet Wide

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Mt. Bischoff Tin Mining Company has declared a dividend, the four hundred and thirtieth, of £7 6d. per share, payable on Aug. 26. This makes the total amount paid in dividends £2206,510, or equal to £188 17s. 6d. shares.

The features of the mining market recently have been the rise in Mt. Bischoff and Tongah scrip. This is due in the first case to the splendid report which the directors were able to issue for the past half year, and in the case of Tongah to the steady demand for shares after the fine yield for the last month. Sales of Bischoff shares have been made at £50, a price not reached for many years. Tongah scrip has had sales at the advanced figure of £41 6s.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS
GAINING GROUND
THROUGH GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—Preparations are being made on every hand for the opening of the Reichstag early in October. The Social Democrats, despite the recent split of the party, are gaining ground everywhere.

The constituency of Dusseldorf, which became vacant this summer, is an added proof of this. It has been held since 1871 by a member of the church party, but this time a hot contest was waged between a Center man and a Social Democrat, so that the result was a tie, and the matter has yet to be decided. The Socialists are very sure of their victory and the probabilities are in their favor.

With a view to the general elections, the question of retired officers or those of the reserve giving a vote in favor of the Social Democratic party is again being discussed. It is a subject, however, the discussion of which is hardly profitable, the minister of war having expressed himself in unmistakable terms last year.

A retired officer had given his vote for a capable member of the Social Democrats and had advocated his election from the platform of a semi-public meeting. The military man was given his tongue with loss of pension and honors, but having acted according to his convictions he bore the indignity without making any appeal.

THEATER TICKET
TAX IS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The threatened tax upon theater tickets and upon those for other amusements, including even concerts, has been defeated. Meeting after meeting has been held to decide the momentous question, and seldom has a measure been more strenuously opposed by the people.

At the last meeting of the commission a majority of seven over five rejected the proposed tax in any form, and there is but little doubt that the assembled corporation will do the same.

BRITISH TRAVEL RECORDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom during the month of August for parts of the British Empire only was 16,799 English, 486 Welsh, 5419 Scottish and 1084 Irish. British subjects leaving for places out of Europe numbered 37,836, as compared with 37,143 in the corresponding month of last year.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY IS "ROYAL"

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—King George has approved of the title of Royal Australian navy being conferred on the commonwealth flotilla.

Buyer Intends to Number
Stones of Historic Old
Structure so That He Can
Re-erect in United States

RELIC IS FINE ONE

Artistic Loss Caused by
Careless Removal of the
Famous Fireplaces Which
England Hoped to Retain

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is announced that Tattershall castle has been sold to an American purchaser, whose name is at present withheld. It is the intention of this purchaser to have the castle demolished and the bricks and stones carefully numbered with a view to their reerection in America.

In England, where such relics are not particularly rare, the funds for the purchase of it have failed to be raised, though the purchase money was comparatively insignificant. An attempt was made to preserve the fireplaces, and these would have been retained in the country if it had not been found on examination that they had been so damaged in the process of hacking them out that they were not considered valuable enough.

The castle is a fine old relic, a description of which has lately appeared in the Monitor, and the photographs of it and of one of the famous fireplaces show that all that has been written on the subject is in no way an exaggeration. It is undoubtedly a misfortune, from an artistic point of view, that these fireplaces, which were the models for those in the House of Commons, should have been irretrievably damaged by the carelessness by which they were removed.

INDUSTRIAL COURT IS
SCHEME TO SETTLE
LABOR DIFFICULTIES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is reported that a scheme for the formation of an industrial court to deal with disputes between employers and their men is under consideration by the Board of Trade, and that an announcement on the subject may shortly be expected. The following are said to be the main lines of the arrangement:

A board is to be established consisting of 10 leading employers and 10 prominent labor representatives, Sir G. R. Asquith, so well known as a settler of industrial disputes, being mentioned as its probable chairman. In cases of troubles arising between employers and their men, before work is stopped the facts of the case would have to be submitted to the board from which an equal number both the employers' and of the men's representatives would be chosen.

Force To Be Moral

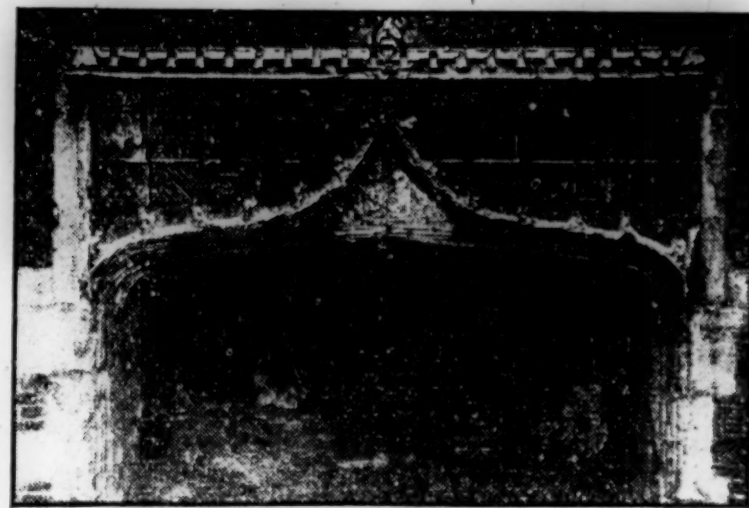
After evidence had been heard the board would record its finding. This, however, would not be enforced against either party, but the mere fact that the court had given a definite decision would constitute a powerful moral argument for the adoption of its proposals by the parties to the dispute. It is not proposed, of course, that the board should intervene in labor troubles until the parties immediately concerned have endeavored to arrange matters between themselves, but if they have tried, and failed, then the matters in dispute must be submitted to the board before a strike can take place.

The scheme outlined above is on the lines of the proposal put forward in July in answer to a question by Mr. Barnes, M. P., in which he assured him of any feasible and properly supported plan which might tend to prevent or shorten industrial warfare would receive the earnest attention of the government. It may therefore be hoped that a more satisfactory means than those hitherto employed will be available before long for preventing the waste of energy and loss to the wealth of the country caused by a strike.

Jews Go To Palestine

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—According to advices received from Constantinople a considerable number of foreign Jews have been arriving lately in Palestine with the object of purchasing land in that country. According to the reports, the arrival of so many Jews is arousing considerable interest among the Muhammadans.



(Copyright, 1911)

Fireplace of the first floor of Tattershall castle which has been damaged

NORTHEASTERN RHODESIA
SHOWS CHARM AND BEAUTY

In Description Given by Dr. Dunbar-Brunton He Says
That Wawemba Natives Seem to Have Come From
Ancient Egyptians, and Type Still Survives

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Dr. Dunbar-Brunton, who has recently returned to England after spending some years in northeastern Rhodesia said in an interview with a representative of the Daily Chronicle that northeastern Rhodesia has the charm and beauty of some parts of England and Scotland.

It has not the savage character of tropical scenery. In the center of the country there is a high plateau rising to 6000 feet, richly wooded from top to

bottom, and extending for 400 by 300 miles. With a temperate climate it has the sylvan beauty of the Tyrol, and the trees rise up clean and free from jungle or tropical undergrowth. Little rivers like the trout streams of Scotland run down the hillsides, and in the valleys and plains there are districts like the park lands of England.

The local natives belong to the Wawemba tribe. According to a tradition which has been handed down among them they came from the north, across Lake Tanganyika, led by two white men, who afterwards disappeared in their canoe.

Dr. Dunbar-Brunton thinks that they came of an Egyptian stock. He has often observed the old Egyptian type among their men, and many of them have still in their possession ivory and wooden images, immensely old, handed down from generation to generation, which bear a close resemblance to the figure of Ramesses and the Egyptian gods.

It is interesting to note that the succession to the chieftainship is through the female line; no son of a chief succeeds his father, but the son of the late chief's head sister is the next heir.

BILL TO AID FARMER
GAIN LAND IS NEW
PLAN FOR SCOTLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at Abernethy Mr. Ure, the lord advocate, said that one of the first results of the passage of the Parliament bill would be the carrying through of a land bill for Scotland.

The depopulation of the rural districts revealed by the recent census and the emigration to lands across the seas had focused attention on the land problem, he said, and given considerable stimulus to the land movement. The proposed bill would give to the small farmers of Scotland all the magic of ownership without the drawbacks and disadvantages of tenantry. It would give them security of tenure and of fair and equitable rent, whether they carried out their own improvements or not.

The owner would no longer have the power to turn the small farmer out of his farm and home. It was the intention of the government not only to help the existing small farmers in Scotland, but in cases where suitable land was to be found, as well as men capable of developing that land, to compel the landlord, whether he liked it or not, to divide up his land into small holdings for the benefit of such men. A land court would be instituted to fix rent and conditions.

A board of agriculture for Scotland alone would be set up, and a sum of not less than £200,000 (\$1,000,000) a year be devoted entirely to agricultural interests in Scotland.

REBATE UPON STEEL
IS DECIDED ON BY
SCOTCH ASSOCIATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—With a view to checking the growing competition in British markets of manufactured and semi-manufactured steel material, a circular has been sent out by the Scottish Steel Makers Association, which provides for the granting of a rebate of five shillings per ton on all steel bought which has been manufactured by members of the Scottish Steel Makers Association, on condition that the purchasers confine their purchases and use of steel to that manufactured by the association.

The scheme initiated by the Scottish steel makers is being considered by some English firms, and a conference of English and Scottish manufacturers on the subject will be held shortly in London.

It is understood that the object of the concession is not only to induce British consumers to place their orders with members of the association rather than with continental firms, but also to combat the competition of Welsh and Scottish members outside of this body.

SWEDISH HARVESTS
INCREASE OVER LAST
FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—In the annual report presented to the King of Sweden by the director of agriculture, a few figures showing the returns of the harvests for the last five years indicate a considerable increase.

During the years 1898-1902, the average value of harvests exceeded 600,000,000 crowns, while the succeeding five years presented a sum of 705,000,000. In the five years covered by this last report, the harvest is estimated at 800,700,000 crowns. A development at this rate will soon raise the figures to the milliard.

A glance at the financial condition of the societies for economics gives evidence that this is excellent. Credit shows about 800,502,000 crowns; debit amounts to only 1,105,000 crowns. But it is to be observed that among these are 345,355 crowns reserved for diverse purposes, and 572,500 crowns constituting funds under the supervision of the societies.

During the current year these societies have issued bonds for housebuilding amounting to 3,411,630 crowns.

TWIN-ENGINE FLIER
PROVES STEADY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the Royal Aero Club's grounds at Eastchurch trials have been made to test the chassis of Messrs. Short's new twin-engine biplane, reference to which was recently made in these columns. The machine flew with remarkable steadiness, and was found to be an excellent glider.

MAYOR SENDS AERIAL GREETING

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—A letter of cordial greeting was sent to the chief burgomaster by the lord mayor of London a few days ago by aerial post. The letter was one of those contained in the first postbag from Hendon, and was forwarded to Berlin in the usual manner. Herr Kirschner was delighted at the attention and has replied to Sir Vesey Strong's greeting in particularly hearty words.

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Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamps collecting and all matters relating to this enterprising pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday, and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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THE HOME FORUM

WHAT SCHOOLS LEAVE UNTAUGHT

TODAY it is thoroughly evident that instead of having the best system of common-school education, we have one of less value. The thoughts of our youth have been so wholly turned to the cultural side that they have come to hold that vocational training, and, indeed, the vocations themselves, are negligible, if not undesirable. Our system has developed a great taste for politics, for the study of social problems, and, we might add, for the yellow penny paper, and an equal distaste for the earnest, all-compelling conquest of a trade or occupation.

Our whole educational system rests upon the accepted doctrine that it is the duty of the state to educate every child that he may become an intelligent, useful member of society. It rests upon the expectation that substantially all the children shall go through the elementary schools, and a very great proportion of them on through the high school.

How untrue to this theory our system is, is evidenced by the fact that less

than half our children go beyond the sixth grade. Only one in three completes the grammar school course, only one in five enters the high school, and only one in 30 graduates from the high school. Our system, then, gives little more than the three R's to half the children. One half of the children of the United States are therefore abandoned by the state, educationally, at the tender age of 14, and all of the children are forsaken as far as trade education goes.—Harpers Weekly.

No Fortunes in Motion Pictures

Thomas A. Edison is paid a royalty of one half a cent for every foot of raw material, or film, ordered of the Eastern Kodak Company, which manufactures all of the raw material for the Patents Company. This brings to "the wizard" of Menlo Park from this one source a revenue of about \$500,000 a year.

Outside of Edison moderate fortunes were made in the early days of the motion picture shows by nearly all of the manufacturers, as well as the exhibitors, but the competition with the exhibitor became so fierce that their fortunes were soon wiped out or greatly reduced, and today, if the truth be recorded, but few of the motion-picture theaters make money.—Moving Picture News.

To My Mother

Sonnets are full of love, and this my tome
Has many sonnets: so here now shall be
One sonnet more, a love sonnet, from me
To her whose heart is my heart's quiet knee
To my first love, my mother, on whose knee
I learnt love-love that is not trouble-some;
Whose service is my special dignity,
And she my lodestar while I go and come.
And so because you love me, and because
I love you, mother, I have woven a wreath
Of rhymes wherewith to crown your honored name:
In you not fourscore years can dim the flame
Of love, whose blessed glow transcends the laws
Of time and change and mortal life. . . .—Christina Rossetti.

Thoroughly Tested

A popular author was traveling in the mountains and met a mountaineer whom he asked about his winter life. The latter said that he had been shut up by snow for weeks the year before with only two books to read, the Bible and — mentioning one written by the very man who was questioning him.
"And how did you like them?" asked the author, his face wreathed in smiles.
"Well," answered the mountaineer, "I read them both through several times, and I'll say that I never knew before how interesting the old Bible really is."

Founts of Learning Run Dry

Lincoln was a simple writer and could not stand tedious writing in others. Once, according to the Washington Star, he condemned for its tediousness a Greek history, whereupon a friend took him to task.
"The author of that history, Mr. President," he said, "is one of the profoundest scholars of the age. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any class of our generation has plunged more deeply in the sacred fount of learning."
"Yes, or come up drier," said Lincoln.

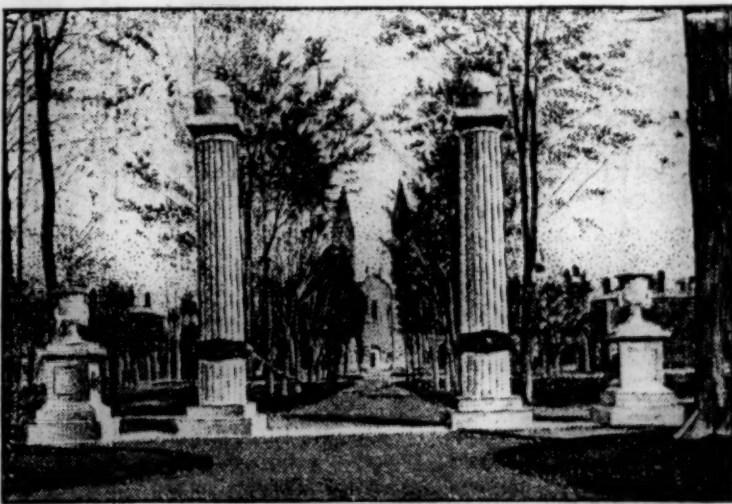
APPROPRIATE WALL PAINTING

QUESTIONS of beauty in home making are so widely discussed nowadays that it would seem as if no one need live in ugly surroundings who will take the trouble to learn what constitutes an artistic effect in handling even the simplest materials. In the case of a well-known artist, Alfred Dressler, a

BOUGHS

*THE boughs swing and the boughs sway
Under the dawning of the day.
The boughs sigh and the boughs croon
Under the azure arch of noon.
The boughs cry and the boughs call
Under the stars of evenfall.
Morn and noon and night to me
Their is a note of ecstasy.
A rhythmic ebb and rise whereof
The burden evermore is love. . . .—Clinton Scottland.*

FAMOUS MAINE COLLEGE CAMPUS



MEMORIAL GATEWAY OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BOWDOIN College campus is one of the most attractive in the country, covering about 46 acres. The art building is said to be the most beautiful piece of architecture of the kind among colleges. The cut shows the memorial gateway built by some of the alumni.

The college is located at Brunswick, Me., and was incorporated in the General Court of Massachusetts when Maine was part of that commonwealth. The act of incorporation was signed by Samuel Adams in 1794.

James Bowdoin, for whom the college is named, belonged to an old Huguenot family. Pierre Baudouin fled from France after the edict of Nantes and

made a home for himself in 1687 on the shores of Casco bay, where Portland now stands, though Boston afterwards became the Bowdoin home. James Bowdoin was graduated at Harvard, was Governor of Massachusetts for two terms and was the recipient of various civil honors from his countrymen and of academic degrees from Harvard, Pennsylvania and Edinburgh. He was the first president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a friend of Benjamin Franklin. The son of the Governor left a fine library and a collection of paintings and drawings and the like to the college, also land and money.
The college was not opened until 1802.

Dahl and Dahlias

The pronunciation of the word dahlia is apparently a moot question. The various dictionaries allow dah, as in father; day, and da, short as in ad. Perhaps dahlia is the most frequent pronunciation in this country. But the derivation of the word from the name of a man named Dahl settles it beyond dispute. Even though one knew only English he would hardly pronounce that syllable Dahl other than with the broad a sound, like father. Therefore the broad a's would seem to have it in this case, however we may dispute them in basket and dance.

Foreign Americans

A number of famous Americans are really not Americans at all. For example, Frances Hodgson Burnett, so often referred to as the popular American authoress, is a native of England; Ernest Thompson Seton is a Canadian; Ernest Charles G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman and the Rev. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Jacob Riis is a Dane, and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is a native of Scotland; Henry Clews, the banker, and Timothy Cole, the famous wood engraver, are both Englishmen, and Annie Russell, the actress, is an Englishwoman.—Ladies Home Journal.

LEISURELY TRAVEL IN THE HEBRIDES

NOBODY in the Hebrides is ever in a hurry, and if the steamer does stop two hours at one pier to take in sheep, what does it matter? It is pleasant enough to lean over the side of the steamer watching the ring of white-washed cottages round the bay, and the big hills that stand, fantastic geni of the place, behind them. The water is clear with a delicious greenness, and you

see the pellucid jelly-fish floating in its translucent depths, and even unabashed fish shooting to and fro, says F. G. Douglas in the London News.
Perhaps in the depth of the night, or what seems so, you awake, and, finding the steamer at a standstill, go on deck to discover the reason. You find yourself in a dim blue world at the entrance of a little loch, round which dark hills

slumber peacefully. Some fishing-smacks lie alongside and if you ask the reason of the delay a leisurely Highlander will tell you, "Och, it's just the herring they're taking down to Glasgow anyway."
If you are not a mere tourist sailing idly for a week among these wonderful isles, but desire to land at some lone spot, do not worry about when you will arrive. The day drifts on, and the steamer winds about amid dreaming isles. The sun sets and the hills turn violet. In the sea the crimson and the purple mingle and the world of sea and sky is one glorious riot of color.
"When shall I get there?" you mildly ask.
"Och, mebbe about 11, or it might be wan in the morning."

So you retire to bed and sleep the sleep of the just, and about 2 a. m. the steward wakes you from your happy slumbers. Up on deck it is very dark—sea and land are alike hid from sight, but you and your bags are guided down a steep ladder and plunged reluctantly into a wide flat ferryboat in which two Celts seem to be doing at leisure. The steamer goes off, her lights leaving lingering pathways of gold on the dark city water, while you are left alone in the boat, ferried by silent ferry-men through the mysterious night to an invisible shore.

Seek to Praise

In many homes there is almost an entire absence of thanksgiving. A shadow rests on all the life. There is an immense amount of whining everywhere. Nothing is quite satisfactory. There is little singing. The quest seems to be for spots and mistakes, something to blame and condemn. How much better it would be, how much more of heaven we should get into our homes if we would train ourselves to find the beautiful things and the good things in each other and in all our experiences and circumstances? Anybody can find fault; it takes no genius to do this. Genius is far better shown in finding something to praise and commend.—Dr. J. R. Miller.

Famous Names

Edgar Allan Poe is a candidate for office in Maryland, but it doesn't mean the same thing as Benjamin Franklin and William Penn voting in every election in Pennsylvania.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Up-to-Date

A man had built him a new house, a house with frills, as the youths companion expresses it. One of its adornments was a door bell, then a new thing in the village.

When the house was finished a neighbor went one evening to make a call. The windows were all open but the door stood shut, so the neighbor rapped a little hesitatingly—everything looked so very fine. There was no answer, though he could see that the people were within. He rapped louder. No reply. Another rap. Then the owner, who was rocking gravely in his new patent rocker in the sitting room, called out, "Ring the door bell, why can't ye? Don't you know anything at all?"

Largest Floating Hotel

The Cunarder Aquitania, which is to be built at Clydebank, will be 10 feet longer than the Hamburg-American liner Imperator, now building at Hamburg, and one knot faster, her guaranteed speed having been fixed at 23 knots. She will be the largest vessel afloat, and will have accommodation for 4000 passengers.—London Standard.

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PURPOSE OF SALVATION

FROM countless hearts goes out the cry, "I perish with hunger." Most systems designed to bring satisfaction to this hunger essay theoretically and literally the impossible by endeavoring to evolve an immortal from a mortal. The belief in material existence is the "far country" where mortals waste their substance, as well as the rich inheritance they squander on the needs and desires of the flesh. Prodigals all, humanity must turn homeward, back to the spiritual sense of life and love.

There are, of course, degrees of prodigality. But whoever believes that man has even a partially material origin is a dweller in the "far country," though he measure fully up to the accepted standard of morality. If one withholds from grosser forms of wrong-doing principally because morality is respectable, he is not gaining salvation, he is not safe from temptation. Some day he will awaken to the startling fact that he is feeding swine and that his own hunger is unappeased. Then, as he sees that his efforts to make a mortal good have been nourishing selfishness, he will exclaim, "I will arise, and go to my father." Materiality is not saved, but left behind.

Every one should discover his real motive for trying to be good. Humanity's one need is to be saved from ignorance of God. If one seeks to gain, or to do, anything apart from the glorification of God he is working selfishly, and is thereby sinning. "For sin is mortality's self" (Science and Health, p. 468). But in order to understand this and enable one's self to arise, one must comprehend the individual perfection of God's creation. This consciousness is "broad enough and to spare." He who holds it is richly supplied himself and able to give to those who are famishing. It was this consciousness to which Abraham attained when, after years of struggle to follow the ideal, he saw the ideal already his, and heard the divine message, "I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." The way when Abram traveled to this apprehension was dark and unexplored, but it is not so today.

"The Christ-like understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea, perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 259). And this understanding may be peacefully and joyfully gained by the faithful study and practice of the Science of Christ—Christian Science.

The pages of the Bible, made luminous by the "Christ-like understanding," reveal the comforting assurance that one need not cross the grave to find perfection, and also that one cannot so gain perfection. Sickness cannot of itself sanctify one, redeeming one from the flaws and failures of temperament and temptation.

Knowledge dispels mystery. The adult does not think of darkness as tangible and present; to him it simply indicates the absence of light. When night falls mankind does not mourn, nor fear lest daylight come no more. Perhaps at some time in the history of mortals they may have done so, but knowledge of what light is has dissipated fear, and enabled mankind to utilize their understanding of light. In like manner, death, the negative of life, must be, and is being, overcome. The thorough Christian understands God to be the only Father of man, hence the only source of life. God is Life. The understanding of the infinitude of life is only dawning on human thought, and its present utilization may be compared to the rushlight of bygone days. Death still seems to overshadow life, but the Christian, with the glory of the resurrection streaming through his consciousness, does not mourn, nor fear lest oblivion and dissolution be the lot of those who have gone from mortal sight. When Jesus rose from the grave he truly broke the bands of death because he proved it not to be. And he left his example for all the world to follow. It is ignorance of God, Life, alone, that causes mankind to lag in this particular, and such ignorance need not be.

Hate, too, is in absence, the absence of love. "Every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love." None can wholly love until he realizes that he is born of God. The understanding that God is the real Parent of man sets the heart afire to the impulse of infinite loving. Hate and death are only different names for the same impossibility, absence of the infinite One. To be kind instead of ruthless is, then, to take a step toward overcoming the belief in mortality. To be considerate instead of careless is to take another step, to be patient instead of irritable is to take a great many steps, while to be pure instead of unchaste will ultimately immortalize consciousness.

But, while the gain of the spiritual sense of existence brings into ken increasing good, it is the realization of the ever-presence of God that is the crown of consciousness. If it were possible to win any real good without also winning God it would be like finding a beautiful abode wherein were every comfort but the father-mother love. Such an abode were not a home, but an empty mockery. The purpose of salvation is to bring humanity to the knowledge of God, and one can obtain salvation only by admission of one's present perfection as his child. This admission is the road home, and the Father sees us when we seem to ourselves "yet a great way off." Divine Love will meet us and be with us all the way. Let us then, guided by the Father's hand, go bravely on, declaring for the unblemished beauty of all that He has made.

Portugal to Have New Time

A notification has been issued by the Portuguese government that the mean time of the meridian of Lisbon will be abandoned as the civil time of Portugal at the end of the year. On Jan. 1, 1912, standard time will be adopted throughout Portugal and her possessions beyond the seas. The zero zone, which is determined by the meridian of Greenwich, will for the future be used in Portugal, and so the same hour will serve Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal.

France has only recently come into the standard system. It appears that Ireland keeps its own local time, 25 minutes 21 seconds slow of Greenwich, while Holland has reverted from zone time to its own local time.

Convention of Christian Endeavor in India

THE work of the Society of Christian Endeavor, an interdenominational association of Protestant young people, which began in an organization of the young people of Williston church in Portland in 1881, is described in an article in the Century. The picture of a world convention held in India is especially interesting.

In some respects the most remarkable of all these great world's conventions was the latest, held in the very heart of India in the ancient city of Agra, a thousand miles from the Indian ocean on one side and nearly the same distance from the bay of Bengal on the other. Here were gathered in November of 1909 400 missionaries, 3000 native Christians, 100 delegates from America, and others from Germany, Scandinavia, England, Australia and other lands. A short quarter of a mile away towered the Taj Mahal, the most perfect and exquisite of all buildings. A mile away in another direction the three great bubble-like domes of the Pearl mosque soared into the air, while the enormous fort of sandstone, where twice ten thousand troops could be mustered, the third marvel of Agra, was within an easy walk of the convention encampment.

But, striking as were these architectural wonders which travelers cross continents and oceans to see, the great attraction of Agra for the time being was the Endeavor convention, with its solemn services and its words of consecration spoken in 31 different languages by Christians of almost every conceivable color and costume. The vice-regal government of India lent its encampment of 300 large tents, including two great audience tents holding 2000 people each, and the civil authorities vied with the ecclesiastics in welcoming such a convention as India had never before seen.

Modern Composers Stem From Liszt

That Berlioz, Liszt and Wagner are almost as remote as Mozart and Beethoven, in the face of the formal formlessness of present-day music, is the opinion of the critic James Huneker, writing in Scribner. The unbending of the old classic forms let music out, a turbulent flood, and who shall say what the end shall be. Mr. Huneker says that the foam and fireworks of the impressionistic school, Debussy, Dukas and Ravel, and the rest, are enjoyable; the piano music of Debussy has the iridescence of a spider's web touched by the fire of the setting sun; his orchestra is a jeweled conflagration. But he stems, like the others, the Russians included, from Liszt.

Next Neighbors Annexed

Speaking of Rudyard Kipling's advice to Canada to reject "reciprocity," the Newark News tells this story of an orator on the subject in Canada:
"If you vote for reciprocity, you will vote for annexation," he shouted. "The United States will surely annex us if we agree to the present proposal. And, furthermore, if we grant these concessions to Uncle Sam and the Yankees, we shall be forced to make similar concessions to 12 favored nations."
"If you will excuse me," said an old man rising up in the rear of the hall, "I'd like to ask you a question. I'm just one of these plain fisher folks. But please tell me, if we make these concessions to them 12 favored nations, will they all annex us?"

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Why Sunsets Are Pink

As every one knows, the white light of the sun is made up of all the colors of the rainbow—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. A prism breaks up this white light into these spectrum colors, in the order named above; this is the reason why the prisms, or triangular pieces of glass, sometimes show these beautiful colors.
When the sun is rising or setting, its rays come to us through a great thickness of our earth's atmosphere. This air absorbs the violet and the blue end of the spectrum. The greater the thickness of atmosphere, the more is the light absorbed. When rising or setting the sun's light reaches our eyes with the blue and violet absorbed and the resulting color is reddish or pink.—St. Nicholas.

His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong.—Emerson.

Picture Puzzle



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, October 4, 1911

Russia a Field for American Trade

CONSUL-GENERAL SNODGRASS, who has represented the United States in Moscow for the last three years, is on a visit to this country, and, being interviewed in New York, one of his first statements was to the effect that, judging from the letters he received at his post from this country, and by the questions asked, Americans are poorly informed with regard to Russia, its people and its progress. A few of his later statements will enable the reader to determine fairly well to what extent this assertion is based on fact. To begin with, Moscow, he tells us, has a population of 2,000,000, and "one of the finest street car systems in the world." The city owns the railway and straphanging is unknown. The lines made a profit of 2,000,000 roubles last year, which will be used for paving the streets.

American cotton to the value of \$50,000,000 is sold in Moscow annually, mainly through German middlemen. Russia itself produces another \$50,000,000 worth of cotton, principally in the transcasian country. The empire is not regarded very generally in the United States as a manufacturing country, nor is it known here to any great extent as a textile-producing nation, yet, strange to say, Moscow has one cotton mill that employs 20,000 persons.

As to Russia in general, the idea that it is a wild country, a rather prevalent one in the United States, and that traveling about in it is uncomfortable and unsafe, the consul-general says, is without excuse. The Russians are a mild-mannered people and they treat foreigners with courtesy and gentleness. There are only 60,000 miles of railroad in the country at present, but construction is being pushed rapidly.

The United States exports about one third of the foreign machinery going into Russia annually, and its total trade in the empire is worth at present about \$75,000,000 annually, as against Germany's \$225,000,000. There has been a great shifting about in Russia's foreign trade during the last twelve years and the field is now an open and an inviting one. Recently, more Americans are visiting Russia and taking a more active interest in the country, its affairs and possibilities. A familiar note is struck in the last sentences that dropped from the consul-general's lips—a note that will recall to students of American commerce the plea so often made in behalf of South American trade. "I have been endeavoring to get American interests to start a bank in Moscow," he says. "This the Germans have done and the English have lately opened a \$7,500,000 bank in St. Petersburg. This is one important way to facilitate trade."

When Americans turn their attention seriously to the building up of trade with countries having credit systems very different from those in operation at home, this is the way that must be taken.

THE method of dealing in behalf of the public with the common carriers of the country through a commission rather than through Congress or the courts has been pretty thoroughly tested, and it is but stating a fact to say that on the whole it has thus far proved satisfactory. Whether it is a method efficient in itself or whether its success up to this time has been due mainly to the clear-sightedness, ability and fairness of those who have constituted the commission in the past and who constitute it in the present, is a point that remains to be determined by fuller experience. For all practical purposes just now it is sufficient to know that sanity of a high order has marked and still marks the conduct of the interstate commerce commission in its relations with the transportation interests.

We have a striking illustration of this fact in certain remarks made by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane of that body before the City Club of Los Angeles not long ago. He had laid down the proposition that regulation of interstate commerce could not be properly carried out by legislative bodies, and that only through the interstate commerce commission was there hope of regulation that would solve the transportation problems of the nation, when he added: "But in regulation you must always have the confidence of the railroad men that they will be treated fairly. The true test of all regulation is fairness and justice."

Now, Commissioner Lane's reference to "railroad men" must be given no narrow interpretation. Well informed people know that when the railroads, or railroad owners, or railroad men, or railroad interests, are referred to, a great deal more is meant than road-bed, rolling stock or corporation. The railroads of the United States, to go no further, represent the energies, the savings, the investments of hundreds of thousands of people, and, directly or indirectly, contribute to the subsistence of millions. It is no small matter, and no "class" matter, therefore, when fairness and justice are observed in the regulation of the business of these tremendous industries.

The common sense displayed by the interstate commerce commission has gone far toward creating a favorable impression of the proposal to apply the commission idea to tariff and trust regulation. The need of the hour is governmental agencies that will stand, like a stone wall, between popular and national welfare and mere emotion. If an extension of the commission idea will lead to settled and satisfactory business conditions, and it gives evidence of some ability to do so, it should be welcomed.

A Bright Outlook for Macaroni

ALTHOUGH it might have seemed so at first, present occurrences in southern Europe are not likely to affect seriously the prospects of the macaroni output. United States Consul Handley at Naples reports that the manufacture of macaroni in his district and adjoining ones was never in a more flourishing condition than now. Many new factories have been started and these, with the old ones, are working night and day to meet the constantly growing demand for this food. The south of Italy, of course, is the main source of the world's macaroni supply. United States importations of this article from that quarter last year amounted in value to \$1,489,582, an increase of \$735,768 over the

previous year, and this notwithstanding that the manufacture of macaroni has become such an important home industry in recent years that some of the concerns engaged in it have formed themselves into a trust.

Secretary Wilson has been striving for several years to find a macaroni wheat kernel that would enable the promoters of this infant industry to compete with the Italians, and while he has not succeeded in attaining his ideal in this respect, it seems to be a fact that only the most expert and fastidious of macaroni consumers can detect, even when the native article is served alone, the difference between it and the imported product. When served with cheese it will deceive the most refined connoisseur, and when served in soup, Italians who, so to speak, have been brought up on it, do not hesitate to claim it as their own.

The demand for macaroni is becoming so widespread that there is no good reason why the United States and Italy should not share the field together amicably and profitably. There will, necessarily, be the usual tendency in this country to produce the macaroni stems by machinery, while Italy, with the conservatism characteristic of older civilizations, will continue to produce them by hand.

However this may be, the cheering thing is that the macaroni outlook is bright and promises to continue so. There was a time when the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and Celtic races were content with the foodstuffs and confections that had been handed down through generations and through ages by the fathers. Now, and especially in these states, and also in Canada, the races mingle so much that their tastes have become mixed, and they have not only formed indiscriminate likings for the viands peculiar to each, to the extent that all eat potatoes, pretzels, hot biscuits, rye bread and doughnuts, but the vast majority of them would now feel as if something precious had gone out of their lives if anything should happen to stop the macaroni output of the Latins.

Eliminating the Dark Places

WE SEEM to be approaching a period of wholesome competition in street lighting among neighborhoods, districts and communities. To be recognized as the "best lighted" is becoming a civic ambition and a very commendable one. Not the least worthy phase of it is the tendency to regard illumination as a necessity as well as a luxury. Indeed, it is coming to be an accepted belief among thoughtful people that, as much of the vice and misery of the populous centers is at once the cause and the result of the darkness that hangs over them, its elimination, by the simple introduction of light, must make for their moral and social uplift.

It has been said that the introduction of illuminating gas did more than any other invention or innovation of the early part of the nineteenth century to increase the comforts of living and value of property in urban communities. It added immensely to the forces of law and order. Its revelations compelled greater cleanliness. It gave a larger measure of security than they had ever enjoyed before to those who were compelled to be on the streets at night. What the gas light did for the early part of the last century, the electric light, in a degree many times multiplied, did for the latter part. And in these earlier years of the twentieth century it would appear that there is to be a higher appreciation and a greater application of the newer illuminant than ever before.

Of course, the great cities of the world, as the visitor and the sightseer views them, are at present flooded with electric light by night. Where the steps of the tourist turn in London, New York, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Budapest, San Francisco, Cairo, Manila, St. Louis, Denver, Tokio, Chicago, Montreal, Philadelphia, Harbin, Boston, the electric light is there to show him the way through and to expose the attractions of the leading thoroughfares. The commercial instinct, and the advertising instinct, are common possessions of humanity and may be depended upon to manifest themselves in much the same way everywhere. But the present lighting movement means more than illuminating the bright spots of the cities—it means the throwing of light in greater volume than attempted heretofore into the dark places.

The good that must result from the extirpation of darkness in the cities of the country and the world is beyond calculation. As well attempt to measure the moral influence of sunshine.

THE election of a grandson of the late William E. Gladstone as a member of the House of Commons for the Kilmaronock Burghs—and a grandson who bears the name of the great Liberal—is an event of interest to the world in general. Whether this interest shall continue will depend upon the young man himself, however, rather than upon his name or lineage.

THE seal treaty has not as yet been ratified, and, in view of the importance given the proceedings leading up to its successful negotiation, it is only reasonable to wonder why. If the ruthless slaughter of the seal may be prevented, one would naturally suppose that the sooner it were prevented the better.

THERE was a time when a comet, with or without a tail, ranked as a first-class attraction and was given unlimited space, but the thing was overdone a year or so ago and nobody, except, perhaps, the automobilists and the astronomers, pay any attention to the Brooks affair.

EVIDENTLY, there is nothing left for the "Cubs" to do that will restore them, this year at least, to the place they once held in Chicago's affections. Even when they win a game now, as sometimes happens, it is regarded as merely trifling with the inevitable.

IT is mentioned to the credit of the newly elected mayor of San Francisco, whose name is Rolph, that he has not during the campaign or since the announcement of his victory referred casually to Pocahontas as a former member of his family.

A KANSAS boy of fifteen has passed the sophomore class examination in the Kansas State University. Kansas will not be entirely content until Massachusetts shall hesitate long before asking what the matter with it.

THE University of Pennsylvania is prepared this year to meet the wants of those who would like to take a course in playwriting. A course in playselling, however, would probably appeal to a larger number.

DECATUR, whose heroism is imperishably associated with Tripoli, would be almost unknown to this generation if it were not that a fine town in Illinois is named after him.

From Atlantic to Pacific

ADEQUATE sectional representation of New England at the coming national exposition at San Francisco is urged by Governor Foss, preferably jointly, the six states thus demonstrating by the project, whatever else may or may not be done by it, that they are able to work together to conserve the welfare of an old but by no means defunct section of the nation. Were this the only fortunate outcome of the endeavor it would be worth doing, so diffused is the impression in some quarters of the country that New England spells "has been."

Such a sectional exhibit would have many results. With the opening of the Panama canal, Boston and Providence and San Francisco and Seattle are to be very much nearer for purposes of inexpensive transportation of freight. Commerce between the Pacific and the North Atlantic states is to be greater than any prophets now dare specify. There is something that appeals to the imaginative as well as rational side of business and manufacturing in the plan of a formal New England trek of exhibitors across the plains and over the guardian mountains, and camping down by the Golden Gate for a season. Thus did the New England fathers of old take risks when they had a noble vision.

A Servant of Sovereigns

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, during his varied career, served many useful purposes, not the least of which was his delight in "calling down" all of his countrymen and especially all Europeans whom he overheard or detected writing about public officials in the United States as if they were "rulers." Any such misreading of the facts of American democracy stirred him. Forthwith he proceeded to expound the correct theory that officials are servants, not rulers; that the People is sovereign, and not those individuals who are elevated by it to positions of duty and trust. Mr. Bryan had this same differentiation in mind, in welcoming President Taft to Nebraska. His first-hand observation of government in his tour about the world has taught Mr. Bryan what is unquestionably true, that the President's power today is "greater than any civilized people would entrust to an hereditary ruler," so paradoxical are the turns of events and the shapings of government under the stress of facts.

The President's position is greater than that of kings in its unrestrained authority. But in the last analysis he is a servant of sovereigns, as Mr. Bryan also remarked, and as constantly needs to be said, especially at a time when the coincident reaction against both legislature and judiciary is tending to add to the prestige and power of executives.

Whatever practical untoward results come from the quadrennial campaign determining who shall be President of the United States, its great value, both theoretical and practical, is that it burns anew into the minds of all citizens the belief that they are the ultimate source of power, and that the seemingly all powerful executive when in office in reality is but a trustee, a steward, a servant, if you please, for the sovereign People. And what is true of the President is true in a lesser degree, quantitatively but not qualitatively, of all other officials.

Of course this conception of official servitude, like all ideas, can be perverted. Officials in accepting office do not become automatons, biographs or machines that only reel off "records." They have rights as well as duties. Times often come when it is their duty to resist their sovereign—the People—until sanity has taken the place of passion. But under normal conditions of American political life the note to strike is that which Hale in his day never omitted, namely that ultimate power is with the elector, not with the official. If the fact is not recognized and steadily fought for then bureaucratic methods take root, oligarchies spring up, and officials take to naming their successors.

THERE continues to be periodical complaint on the part of new or unknown writers that they do not receive proper consideration at the hands of manuscript readers and editors, and there continues to be, in behalf of these readers and editors, denials of all allegations of favoritism, prejudice, neglect or incompetence. Writers who have not succeeded in getting into the magazines or in finding publishers insist that the manuscripts returned with thanks are often of greater merit than the manuscript accepted; the editors reply that while their judgment is not infallible, decision on this point must of necessity be left to them, and that, on the whole, the character of the magazine and book output justifies their methods and conclusions.

Jeannette L. Gilder is among the latest defenders of those who pass upon the work of writers. She has been a manuscript reader and an editor, as well as a contributor, for some years, and it will be generally conceded that she is qualified to speak on this subject. She does so plainly, pronouncing the complaints made by disappointed writers utterly unfounded. The editor, she insists with many who have preceded her, is keen to find a new writer. "He much prefers," says Miss Gilder, "to find a big new author than to buy manuscripts from a big author whose reputation is already established." The new writer does not cost so much. He has nothing to sell but the goods. And there is the editor's joy of discovery.

The reading public is in no position to pass upon the claim that some of the literary matter rejected is superior to that accepted, for the reason that it sees only what is published. It is worthy of remark, however, that the writers who make complaint of inadequate or unfair treatment at the hands of editors are, as a rule, soon silenced. They are not "bought off," we may be sure, nor are they intimidated by the sternness of the editorial reply. It is only reasonable to suppose that what happens is that they attack their manuscripts again, perhaps rewrite them, and then try other magazines or publishers. Greater pains bring surer rewards. Perhaps the best lesson the young or new writer can learn is that good work means hard work. It may be that the toil has been in preparation rather than in actual performance, but, even where there is talent or genius to begin with, first or last success must be won by honest effort. It is easier to blame the editor than to strive to come up to his standard, but the latter way is best.

THE Turks will probably be more reasonable when they learn that an opera tenor has been drafted into the Italian army.

Editors and the Unknown Writers